

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
• FINE.
Barometer 30.01

October 30, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 76, 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 82, 81

October 30, 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 69 p.m. 74
Humidity 76, 55

2917 晚二十月九年寅甲

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

三拜禮 號十五月拾英曆舊

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS' VICTORIOUS MARCH.

WHOLE AUSTRO GERMAN ARMY IN RETREAT.

British Naval Flotilla Still Active.

GENERAL BOTHA TO LEAD FORCE TO CRUSH REBELLION.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

News of First Engagement by Indian Troops.

The following telegram has been received by the General Officer Commanding in Hongkong, from the Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, India:—

Simla, Oct. 29, 5.5 p.m.

Situation in India continues satisfactory. The news of the landing of Indian troops in France has increased personal interest in the war, which is strengthened by news of their first successful contact with the enemy.

The monsoon has been good, and crop prospects excellent. Satisfaction is expressed at appointment of committee to enquire into Budget Ludge affair.

[Renter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Allies Still Advancing.

Oct. 29, 6.20 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—During yesterday we made progress at several points along the line of battle, notably around Ypres and south of Arras. There is nothing fresh to report along the Nieuport-Dixmude front.

Enemy's Trenches Captured.

We have captured some of the enemy's trenches between the Aisne and Argonne. None of the enemy's attacks was successful. We have also advanced in the forest of Apremont.

Greek Troops on the Move.

Oct. 29, 6 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that Greek troops are advancing in northern Epirus in admirable order. They are being welcomed with intense enthusiasm.

Rebellion Denounced.

Oct. 29, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown states that the Right Hon. Mr. J. X. Merriman, Premier of the Cape Colony, in the course of a strong speech, denounced the rebellion and emphasised that the rebels were poor ignorant men with neither money nor ammunition. They were merely fighting for a Treaty abolishing free government and substituting therefor German ideals.

General Botha's Fine Loyalty.

Mr. Merriman remonstrated with General Botha for risking too valuable a life at the front, but the latter replied with deep emotion that he must personally lead his people against their brethren.

Oct. 29, 6 p.m.

Reuter's Capetown correspondent states that General Hertzog has left Bloemfontein to endeavour to meet the rebel leaders and advise the men to return home.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[In view of the above, the following late telegrams are of interest:—

Capetown, Sept. 30.—General Botha is touring the districts where Hertzogism is strong, so as to rouse the Boers to enthusiasm for the Empire.

Capetown, Oct. 1.—General Botha states that he has information about German ambitions concerning South Africa which would make the people's hair stand on end. The Kaiser, General Botha added, desired a place for the surplus German population, and regarded South Africa as the most suitable country.]

Russians Breaking the Enemy Up.

Oct. 29, 10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a communique has been issued in the following terms:—

We have broken the resistance of the last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army is retreating.

Big Captures.

We have occupied Strykow, Raschow and Nowominsk. Our cavalry have entered Radom and captured several thousand prisoners, also guns, quick-firers and a train of motor-waggon.

The enemy has made fruitless attacks in East Prussia. The German losses are very great.

British Naval Support.

Oct. 30, 1.55 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that the naval flotilla continues to support the Allies' left since the 27th inst. The fire of the 12-inch guns brought to bear on the German positions and batteries has been effective, accurate and galling.

The enemy brought up heavy guns and replied vigorously, but the shore fire has now practically ceased.

The Casualties.

The statement adds that a preponderance of naval gunners has been established, and our casualties throughout have been slight.

One of the enemy's shells exploded on a destroyer, killing one officer and eight men, wounding one officer and 15 men. One man was killed and several were wounded on another destroyer.

Fruitless Submarine Attacks.

The enemy's submarines have also been trying to attack the bombarding flotilla, which is covered by destroyers.

African Rebels Surrendering.

Oct. 29, 11.15 p.m.

The Maritz rebels continue to surrender fast. One hundred came in to-day, and a number have been captured, apparently on the way to their homes. It is hoped to capture the whole band.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Enemy Again Silenced in the North.

Oct. 29, 4.55 a.m.

An official communique published in Paris at 11 p.m. states: Two night attacks by the enemy in the region of Dixmude were repulsed. The German effort on the front from Nieuport to Dixmude has apparently ceased. Our offensive continues north of Ypres and we have made slight progress between La Bassée and Lens. Elsewhere, however, there is nothing noteworthy to report.

South African Rebels Denounced by Former Boer General.

Oct. 29, 4.55 a.m.

A message from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State Province, states that Major Brand, commanding the defence force, is encamped at Tempe.

Major Brand was formerly a Boer general. Addressing his men he denounced the De Wet-Beyers rebellion and said his holy duty was to support the Government.

He offered a free pass to any of his men desiring to return to their homes instead of proceeding into German South-West Africa and only four out of twelve hundred accepted.

Sarajevo Tragedy: The Sentences.

Oct. 29, 4.55 a.m.

A telegram from Amsterdam reports that the court at Sarajevo has sentenced five men to death by hanging in connection with the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Eleven others were sentenced to varying terms of penal servitude, including the man Princip, who shot the Archduke, and Gavrino, who threw a bomb. Each of these men was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

STORIES FROM THE FRONT.

German Troops' Living Screen.

A letter from an officer serving with the Expeditionary Force confirms the stories which have frequently been told of German troops driving women and children in front of them. Here is the extract:—

At one place this division was holding a bridge which the Germans could not get across. They therefore drove a lot of women and children over in front of them, and our fellows naturally would not fire, so the Germans got across.

Kilt Pierced Eight Times.

Wounded at Mons, a lance-corporal of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, brought from hospital at Brighton to his home at Reading, says:—

I was shot clean through the thigh. As I was crawling along to the base on my hands and knees bullets whizzed all round me and shrapnel fell within a few feet. Eight times my kilt was pierced.

Except for the thigh wound I did not have a scratch, although my gun was shattered in my hand. But I was not yet out of the wood. The Belgian hospital to which my comrades and myself were carried was shelled by the enemy, and many men around me were killed as they lay in bed. Indeed, the Germans fired on the wounded at every opportunity. Their behaviour was brutal in the extreme, and our one satisfaction was that they suffered heavy losses.

A Duel in the Air.

A private of the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, who has returned wounded to his home at Brith, in an account of the retirement from Mons, says:—

There was one interesting sight I saw as the column was on the march, and that was a duel in the air between French and German aeroplanes. It was wonderful to see the Frenchman manoeuvre to get the upper position of the German, and after about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour the Frenchman got on top and blazed away with a revolver on the German. He injured him so much as to cause him to descend, and when found he was dead. The British troops buried the airman and burnt the aeroplane. During that day we were not troubled by any more German aeroplanes.

We were fortunate enough not to be disturbed that night, and at dawn we again stood to arms, and we found the Germans close upon our heels. I saw a battery in front of us put right out of action. There were only about six men left amongst them, and they were engaged in trying to get away the guns. This disaster was due to the accurate shell-firing of the German artillery. In their efforts the brave gunners were not successful owing to their horses being killed. It was interesting to see an officer engaged in walking round the guns and putting them out of action, or, in other words, seeing that they would be of no use to the Germans. This action required a great deal of bravery under the circumstances, because the enemy continued to keep up the heavy firing. Much bravery was also displayed by wounded comrades of the battery helping one another to get out of the firing line.

Riding Like Tod Sloan.

A reservist in the 5th Dragoon Guards named Macdonald, who has returned home to Derby from hospital, had an exciting time at the battle at Mons.

Macdonald had his horse shot under him, a piece of shell landing between its forelegs. Horse and rider came to the ground, and the latter had his knee injured and a foot trodden on. He succeeded in securing another

GERMAN EMPEROR'S GARTER BANNER.

Expected Removal from Windsor.

The Times is informed that the question of the retention of the Garter banners of the German Emperor, the Crown Prince, and several others in the choir of St. George's Chapel is under the consideration of the authorities. It is understood at Windsor that they will be removed at an early date.

The banners hanging in the Royal Chapel over the knights' oaken stalls include those of the following:—

The Sovereign, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, the King of Wurtemberg, King Manuel, and the Emperor of Japan.

mount belonging to an officer who had been killed, and, assisted into the saddle by an officer, he made his way from the fighting line.

Another shell dropped close behind him, and "I went down the road like Tod Sloan," he says. After a painful ride he took refuge in a private house which was being used as a hospital, but the village was attacked by the Germans, and Macdonald and two other wounded soldiers took to flight. They commandeered a horse and cart, and eventually arrived at a railway station, whence they were conveyed in an ambulance train to Reading, and from there transported to Southampton.

"I am anxious to get back," Macdonald says. "I can't settle down to anything while the fighting is on."

Tributes to Officers.

There are frequent tributes in the stories told and the letters written by wounded soldiers home from the front to the gallantry and humanity of the officers in the firing line.

A private of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, who has just left the Birmingham Hospital, says:—

The bravery of our officers could not have been excelled. They exposed themselves almost recklessly in encouraging our men. Luck seemed right against us. Colonel Dykes was knocked over in the first 10 minutes. Capt. Higgins went about directing his men with his face torn and bleeding. Captain Nixon and Lieutenant Irvine, both of our company, showed the utmost gallantry and both were wounded.

Private J. Williams, of the Royal Field Artillery, now at Pentre from hospital, states:—

I had two horses shot under me, and on the second occasion was scrambling over a trench into safety when I was shot in the thigh. I was unable to assist myself, and was open to the firing when the major of our division rushed out and saved me.

In the course of a letter home, Lance-Corporal J. Preston, 2nd Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers, writes:—

I was lying wounded and sleeping on the field when an artillery major picked me up and took me to the artillery camp, and gave me in charge of the Medical Corps. Only for that I never would have seen England again.

Private James Allan, a Gordon Highlander, who has returned from the front, bears testimony to the heroic bearing of the officers. What they seemed to be chiefly concerned about was the proper protection of their men, and in regard to their own lives they took extraordinary risks.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The German effort on the front from Nieuport to Dixmude has apparently ceased.

It is officially reported that two night attacks by the enemy in the region of Dixmude have been repulsed.

The Allies' offensive continues north of Ypres and slight progress has been made between La Bassée and Lens.

Major Brand, commanding the Defence Force encamped at Tempe, and who was formerly a Boer General, has denounced the De Wet-Beyers rebellion.

In connection with the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand five men have been sentenced to death and others to terms of penal servitude.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

A special article on British Volunteering appears on page 4.

General news and an article on British Valour appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2 and log book on page 6.

A Government warning regarding trading with the enemy appears to-day.

A further list of garments sent from Hongkong for war-sufferers is given to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Ministering Children's League bazaar—Government House Grounds.
H.K. Jockey Club meeting—noon.

Monday, November 2.
Sale of Furniture, "Ahmet" Villa Robinson Road, G.F. Lamert—2.30 p.m.
Wednesday, November 4.
Licensing Sessions.
H.K.F.O. Annual General Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, November 5.
Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. Meeting—noon.
Saturday, November 7.
Hongkong A.D.O. "Blue Bird" Gala night. Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.
Hongkong A.D.O. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1913.

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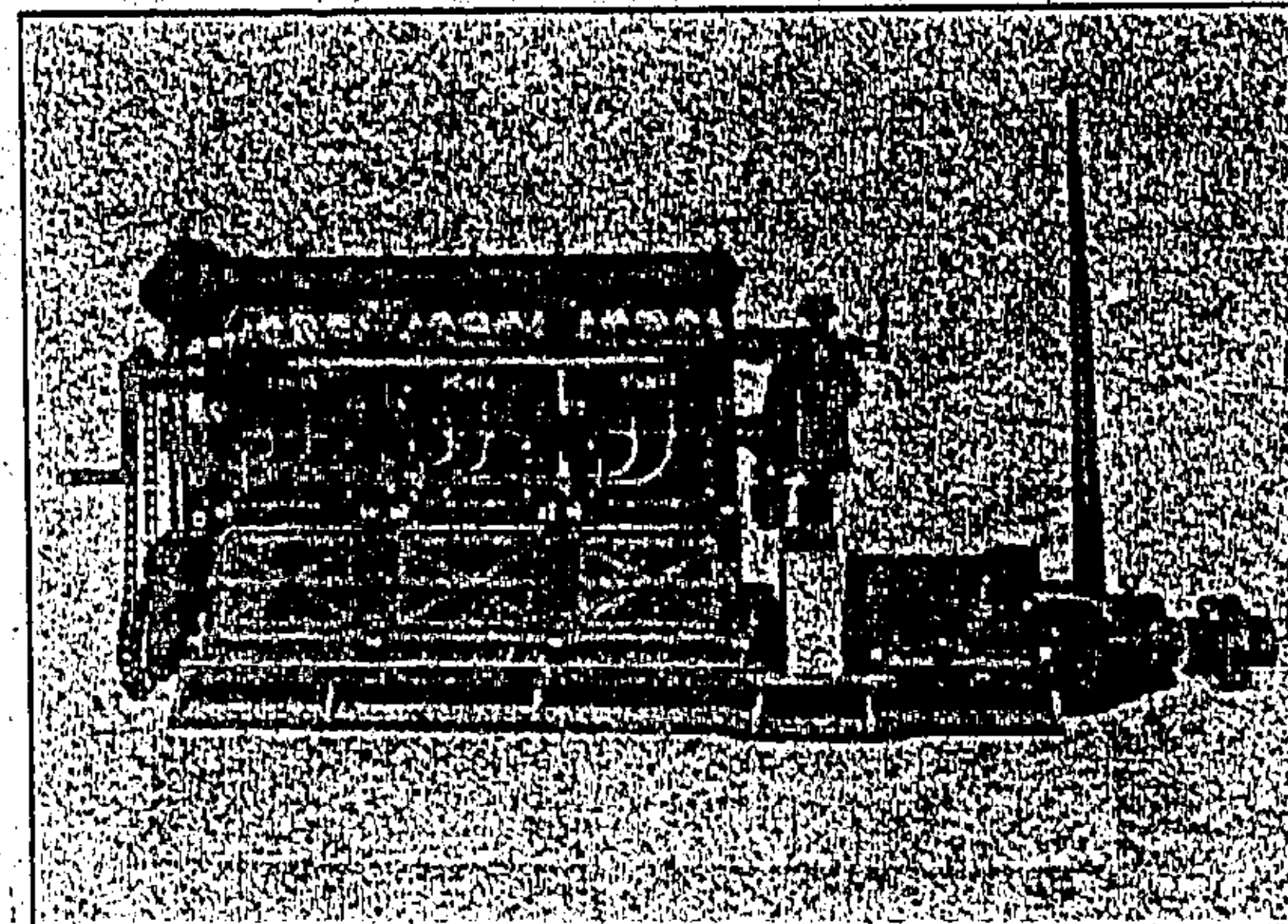
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NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

The Horse in War.

Making every allowance for the exaggeration which accompanies so many reports from the seat of war, it is reasonable to believe that the losses have been very serious to a vast army so actively engaged and so far travelled, without rest, from its base of supplies. The evidence of these losses is to be found in the frequent smashing up of German batteries now being reported and which are doubtless due to the lack of material for moving the guns as they were moved at the beginning of hostilities. An army without an adequate supply of horses is heavily handicapped and this is a handicap which both Germany and Austria (to whom all outside supplies are completely cut off, excepting insignificant numbers that might be obtained from Norway, Sweden or Holland) are bound to suffer more and more as the war proceeds.

Daily Press.

Temperance Amongst the Troops.

"If this war makes Russia sober," says Mr. McCullagh, "it will have done good, on the whole, no matter what it costs in money and in lives." But whatever social changes may follow upon the conclusion of the war, the sobriety of the men in the actual field of operations cannot but redound to the credit of the man themselves and the nation to which they belong. In this connection we may recall Lord Kitchener's advice to the British troops to guard, among other things, against the temptations of wine, and the cables have told us this week of the efforts made by Lord Kitchener's sister to get soldiers to sign the pledge for the period of the War. The armies in the western theatre of war have been fighting in a country where the abundance of wine is a special temptation. The greater, therefore, is the virtue of abstinence. Our troops in the field have taken heed of Lord Kitchener's advice to them on the subject. We do not know whether any similar advice was impressed upon the Kaiser's force, but the reports from the field of war go to show that temperance is not a marked virtue among them, and the incredible atrocities with which they are continually being charged are not improbably in many cases but the direct results.

China Mail.

The Strategic Air-Scout and its Duties.

From the excellent series of articles dealing with the interesting subject of aircraft in warfare we learn that the strategic value of the aeroplane depends mainly upon its utility for the purpose of reconnaissance; briefly it is its value as an informer, rather than as a fighter that is of service to the headquarters staff. The duties of a machine thus acting are necessarily of an entirely different character to those of a machine employed in the minor operations of the field, whether for tactical scouting, direction of gun-fire, or otherwise. Not only will the flight range, as determined by its petrol capacity, be a far more important factor in its design, since it will require to operate over a large area, and to cover long distances over the enemy's territory, where any renewal of fuel supply is impossible, but also its flight speed must be such as to render it reasonably secure against pursuit. Anything serious in the direction of armour or armament will be entirely out of place, since under no circumstances will such a machine be required to act in a combative capacity; its defence lies in its speed.

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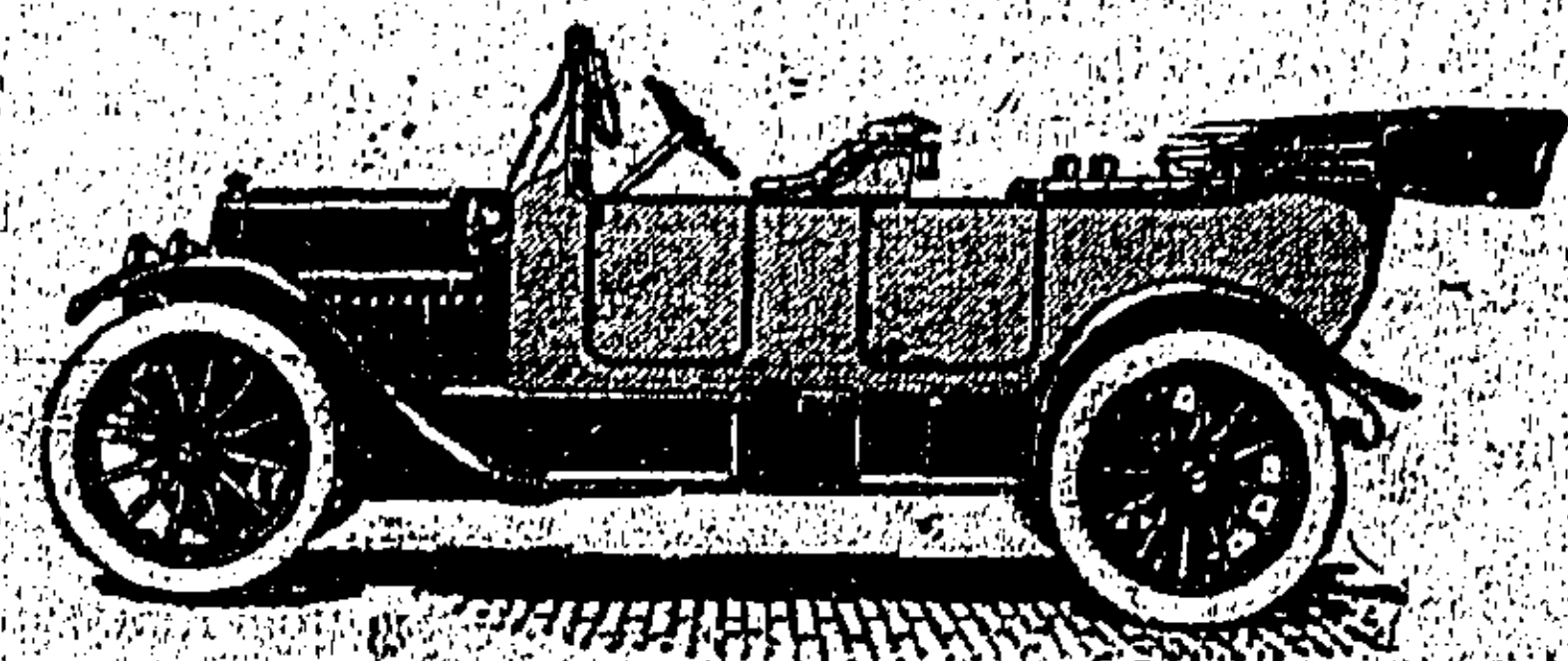
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GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-Governor General Forbes.
Washington, October 17.—Former Governor General W. Cameron Forbes, Director of Health Victor G. Heiser, Resident Commissioner Manuel Quezon, and George H. Fairchild, the well known Philippine sugar man, were the principal speakers on Philippine topics at the Lake Mohonk conference on dependent peoples, which closed yesterday. —*Manila Bulletin.*

China's New Army.
Peking, October 22.—A Presidential mandate is expected within the next few days, ordering the reorganization of the Chinese army. A model division (Mot-fan-chun-tuan) will be established. First two regiments will be formed under the special control of Generals Yin Chang and Tsai Ao, for which the best soldiers of the northern army will be detailed. The aim is to train officers and men, with whose assistance the whole Chinese army is hoped to be reorganized later on.

Revolt of Formosan Aborigines.

A Tainan despatch to the *Asahi* states that on the 9th instant a party of about a hundred aborigines attacked the police station at Rikinkiki, in Ako district, and murdered the Inspector and four other Japanese. The following morning the Hsiao branch of the District Office was attacked, but on this occasion the staff, numbering twelve, had got the alarm and had made themselves scarce. The aborigines seized the ammunition and a couple of rifles left behind, and proceeded to set fire to the town. The staff returned to Hsiao on the 11th, but finding the place still occupied by the aborigines they withdrew. Hsiao was threatened, and the families of the staff of the office there were sent to Toko by steamer. A party of police officers has been sent to Hsiao from Toko. Inspector Wakida and another inspector and seven policemen stationed at Arikko, who were on a visit to the southern tribes to persuade them to surrender their arms, were attacked by the aborigines on the 11th and all killed.

Alleged Rebel Plots in China.

It is reported that a number of rebels under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing have held many secret meetings at Shanghai and have decided to send about a thousand desperate characters to Nanking, Shanghai and Peking with bombs and explosives to assassinate the important personages of the army and the Government. They are instructed to burn and loot the churches and missionary premises, and also to create troubles in foreign settlements, thus bringing chaos into the country. The Government has received many such reports from various sources, and has issued instructions to the provincial authorities to the effect that arrests should be made if any rebels be found; peace and order should be maintained at all costs, so that the churches and the people will not be disturbed; and the troops at various places should be warned against the intrigues and plots of these bad characters.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Case.

At the Central Criminal Court on 14th ult., before Judge Atherton Jones, in the case of Jen Chu, 26, a Chinese student, charged with obtaining £137 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by false pretences, it was stated that the prisoner, who did not contest the case, got possession of a letter addressed to a Chinese gentleman, containing a cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for £137. Somebody else wrote the endorsement on the cheque, and the prisoner went to the bank and drew out the money. Mr. W. Spratling, for the defence, said that in China, where they had the patriarchal system, money did not belong to any particular person but to the family. The prisoner merely regarded the matter as a borrowing by him of the £137, thinking the English law was the same as the Chinese. The case was adjourned until the next session in order that the money might be repaid to the prosecutor. Judge Atherton Jones said that no people enjoyed a higher reputation for financial integrity than the Chinese.

NOTICE

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BRITISH VALOUR.

New "Delhi Gate" Feat of the Engineers.

In a graphic message despatched via Havre, Mr. A. J. Borker, the *Central News* special correspondent, says:—

All the north is ringing with the tale of British gallantry.

Gaston Bossier, private in the 6th Cuirassiers, known in civil life as Darino, lyrical artist of the Comedie Francaise, and favourite of the Parisian ladies, tells me the following story, which, for splendid heroism, seems to afford a parallel to the blowing up of the Delhi gate during the Indian Mutiny. Bossier is lying wounded in Normandy; a piece of shrapnel shell carried away a portion of his leg, and he can hardly walk.

"We were together," he says, "the Cuirassiers of France and the Royal Engineers of Great Britain, and we had retreated across the Aisne at Soissons. The Germans were advancing rapidly, and were trying to rush their masses across the bridge after us.

"The bridge had to be blown up. German sharpshooters were firing at us from a clump of trees, and their mitrailleuses were working havoc among the Allies. The whole place was an inferno of mitrailleuse and rifle fire.

Brave Dash.
"Into this 'gale of hell' your Royal Engineers suddenly went. A party of them dashed towards the bridge, and, although losing heavily, managed to lay a charge sufficient to destroy it, but before they could light the fuse they were all killed.

"Then we waited. Another body of these brave fellows had crept near the bridge and had taken cover, but the German sharpshooters had somehow got their range and were pouring in a deadly fire upon them. In the next few minutes we Frenchmen saw something which we shall remember to our dying day.

"One of the Engineers made a rush, alone, towards the fuse. He was killed before he had got half way, but immediately he was down another man dashed up and ran on until he, too, fell dead, almost over the body of his comrade. A third, a fourth, a fifth attempted to run the gauntlet of the German rifle fire, and all of them met their death in the same way. Others dashed out after them, one by one, until the death toll numbered eleven.

"Then, for an instant, the German rifle fire slackened, and in that instant the bridge was blown up, for the twelfth man, racing across the space where the dead bodies of his comrades lay, lit the fuse and sent the bridge up with a roar as a German rifleman brought him down dead."

The Austrian Deserters.

Numerous Austrian deserters have arrived at Bucharest. They complain of bad treatment in the Austrian army, and declare that the Hungarian army is completely disorganized.

FOR THE LADIES.

Madame CASULLI, the well-known Parisian dressmaker, is on her way back to Hongkong, after having made purchases for the winter season.

Owing to the detention of the "Miyazaki Maru" at Aden, she will arrive here on the 26th inst., with a lot of walking and evening dresses, trimming, novelty clothes, hats, etc., etc.

All these novelties, which represent the latest creations of the leading firms of Paris, will be exhibited at the PEAK HOTEL, on and after the 29th instant, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.

THE KAISER AMONG HIS TROOPS.

Speech to the Grenadiers.

Rotterdam, Sept. 15.

The *Cologne Gazette* reports that the Kaiser delivered a speech after the fight at Virton, near Longwy, on the occasion of his visit to his son Prince Oscar, commandant of the King's Grenadier Regiment, which had fought at the victory.

On September 1 the regiment was quartered in a hostile village. Towards evening it was announced that the Kaiser would visit his regiment, and a few minutes later he appeared with his suite in five automobiles. The Kaiser embraced and kissed his son and then walked down the lines of the regiment, meanwhile greeting the men with "Morning, Grenadiers."

The Kaiser stayed a moment in front of a machine gun company and asked the men, "Have you a good firing return?"

"Yes, Majesty," was the hearty reply.

The Kaiser next inquired, "Have you had many hits per cent?"

"One hundred per cent, Majesty."

The Kaiser, who laughed, then went into the middle of the square and spoke as follows:—"I greet you as your chief and thank you. I have already often seen the regiment on parade and at manoeuvres: it is a particular pleasure to me to greet you on conquered land. The regiment has fought as I expected and as your fathers in '71 fought. The battle of Virton will be eternally inscribed in letters of gold in the history of war. When the regiment departed I expressed the hope that it would fight as our fathers did at Weissenburg and Worth.

"Our comrades of the Eastern Army also have already fought gallantly under General Hindenburg. Also the Army of the Crown Prince and the Fourth Army, under Duke Albert of Wurttemberg, have advanced victoriously, and our enemies are withdrawing in flight. The Eastern Army has driven three Russian corps over the frontier, two Russian corps have capitulated on the open field, and 60,000 men, with two Generals, are prisoners of war. For all these victories we have to thank One, and that is our old God, who is over us." —*Times.*

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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Brigandage in Shansi.

The Governor of Shansi has submitted to the Government a report on the condition of the Brigandage in his province. He said that during the months of July and August altogether 70 brigands were shot by his order. Owing to the rigid measures being taken up, the districts near the provincial capital are almost free from the brigands. The condition of the northern part is also better than in the southern and eastern parts of the province. The southern and eastern parts of Shansi are bordering on Honan and the brigands of the latter provinces have been inducing those of Shansi to create disturbance. In spite of the fact that the brigands of Honan have been repulsed, the troops are still

ordered to strengthen the guards against them. The Governor said that since the separation of his power with the Chiang Chun, he is now solely responsible for dealing with the brigands and that he will submit a monthly report to the Government of the number and the names of the brigands shot.

THE BLUEBIRD IS COMING.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

NOTICES.

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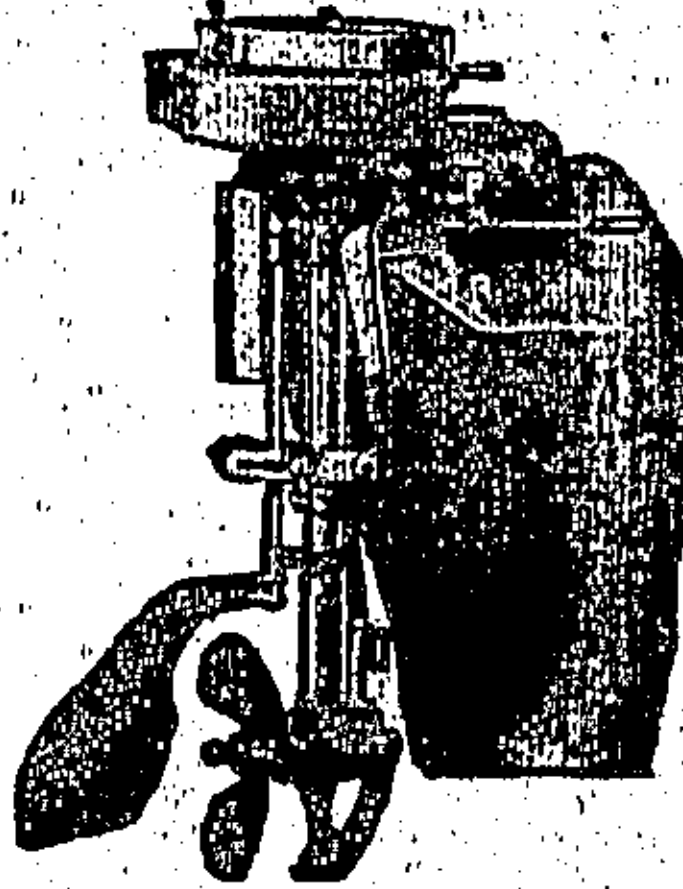
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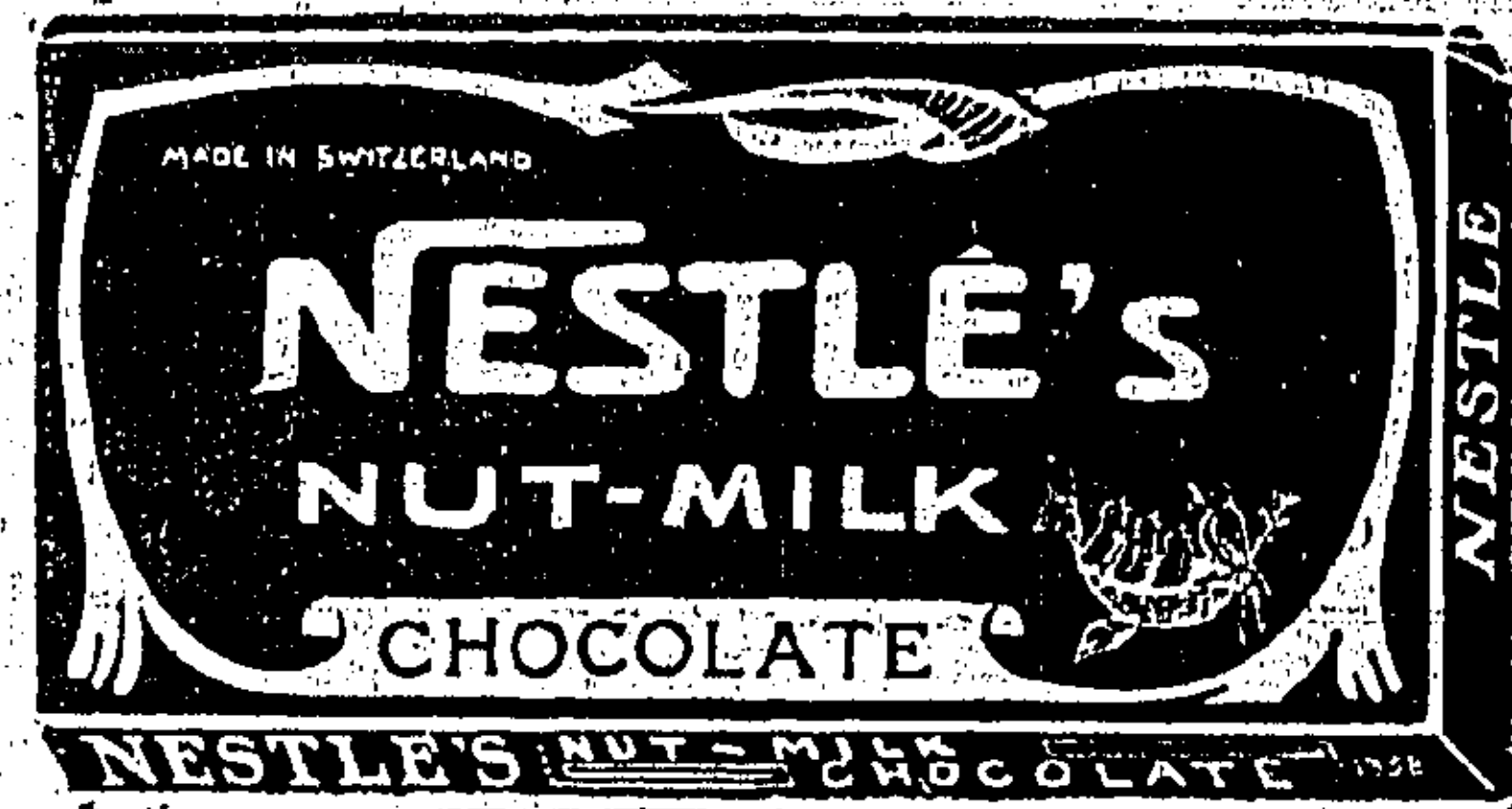
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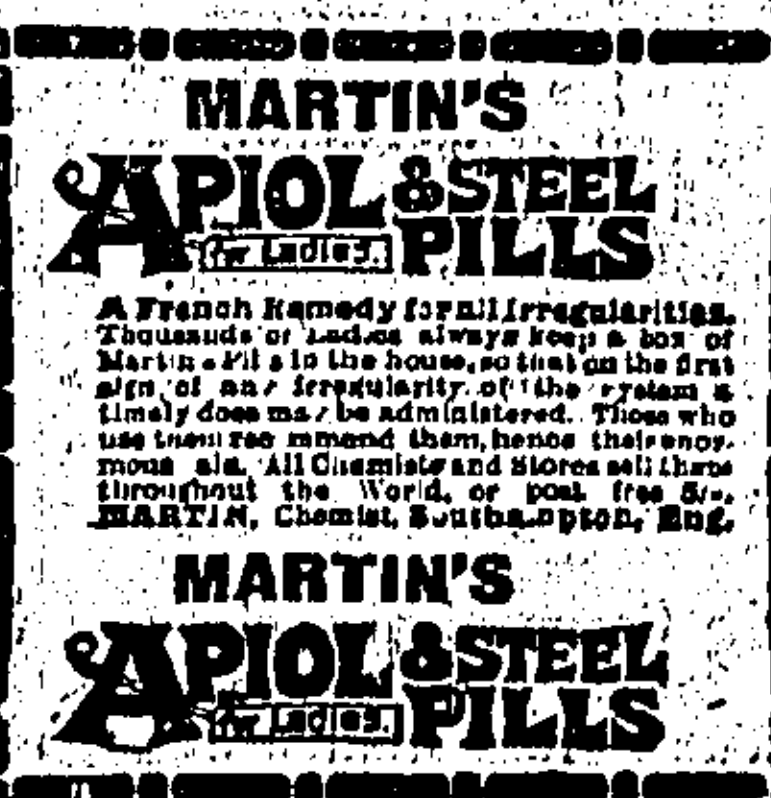
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This preparation differs from, and entirely supersedes all the advertised plasters and solvents. It gives immediate relief and effects a speedy cure.

It is not a caustic, but a solvent of the decayed particles, and will effect a cure where all other applications have failed.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

ARTHUR.—On October 29th, at 139, The Peak, to Mr. & Mrs. T. Arthur, a daughter.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情術無非確真實事開要訪探大正論言官報本

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

TRADE TRICKS.

There are tricks in every trade, and probably more in Chinese trade than in that of any other country. Looking through the recently-issued Customs reports on commerce in Northern China ports for the past year we were struck with the observations made by the Commissioner at Chefoo in regard to the pongee trade. He expresses regret at the tendency on the part of manufacturers to reduce the quality of their goods, especially when there is a brisk demand, and some of his comments we will outline presently. It is not in this particular line alone that harmful practices are followed, for we all know to what an extent the adulteration of cotton prevails in China, while pretty much the same kind of thing happens in regard to China tea, which, in consequence, is falling away in popular demand at present.

Reverting to the pongee trade, the Commissioner points out that there will always be a good market for Shantung pongees shipped from Chefoo so long as the dealers refrain from dishonest tricks, such as "loading" the goods with rice paste to increase weight, trying to pass joined as whole pieces, cutting down standard lengths, and smoking the material with sulphur to give a false colour. These are practices which in the long run must react on the manufacturers, if only they could see it. If we turn to the tea trade, it will be conceded by the Chinese themselves that China tea has suffered as much from the short-sightedness of the growers in mixing good and bad tea as from the competition of India and Ceylon. In fact it is in reality helping that competition, inasmuch as the spread of the knowledge of this adulteration is destroying confidence in the Chinese tea-grower and making it all the easier for other producers to capture the Chinese market. Indian and Ceylon tea has during recent years been absolutely cutting into the China trade, and though no doubt these teas would in any event find a market somewhere, it is clear that much of the popularity they enjoy is attributable to the fact that consumers know that they can rely on getting from India and Ceylon high grade, unadulterated blends.

It is somewhat gratifying to see that at any rate in regard to tea the Chinese authorities are beginning to wake up to the necessity of doing something which shall remove the stigma at present attaching to the trade. Mr. Liang Shih-yi, the Director General of the Customs Administration, has recommended to the President the establishment of stations in the tea-producing centres for the purpose of putting a stop to the practice of adulteration, and there appears reason to hope that his proposal will be put into effect. Splendid work has been done in many quarters so far as the prevention of cotton adulteration is concerned, by organisations formed specifically for the purpose, and equally good results should follow similar steps in regard to the tea trade. Above all, the Chinese producer must be brought to see that shady tricks in business do not pay and never will.

A Hungry Millionaire.

Fate can, proverbially, be very ironical at times, and we shall hunt for a long time before we find a better instance of this than the story recently published by the *Standard* in regard to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's adventures in Genoa. When war broke out he was touring through Austria. From Vienna he hastened by motor to Genoa, intending to ship from there to his own country. Unluckily, his assets were about two shillings in silver, and a draft for £200—and the steamship companies wanted cash! So, for that matter, did the hotel and restaurant keepers. Only with difficulty did he at last raise sufficient money from a friend to enable him to wire to his bankers in London for money; and, during the two days' delay, he seems to have slept in his own motor car and gone pretty much without food. We wonder how Mr. Vanderbilt enjoyed his two-shillings' worth of provender. We don't wish him or his fellow millionaires any harm, but regarding the matter from a philosophical (which is of course a non-millionaire's) point of view, we cannot help thinking that the experience was good for him, morally and physically. It's almost the next best thing to the celebrated physician's prescription for perfect health: "Live on a shilling a day—and earn it."

Boy Scouts.

The St. Joseph's troop of Baden Powell's Boy Scouts has now been in existence for more than a year, and the review of its first year's activities which is contained in the annual report just issued shows that it has been doing extremely useful work. Some two or three months ago the troop was entirely reorganised in order to secure incorporation with the London Association, this step making it imperative that the Scouts should be British subjects. As a result the troop was weakened numerically, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that there was no diminution in the enthusiasm of the lads. At present there are 48 boys in the Senior Troop and 30 in the Junior Section. During the year the work of training these youngsters has been so thoroughly carried out that 70 have qualified as "Tenderfoots," 48 as Second Class Scouts, 33 have secured ambulance badges, 17 swimming and life-saving badges, 15 clerks' badges, 15 cook badges, 12 musician badges and nine have qualified as buglers.

Useful Work.

It is often thought that the Scouts are a purely military organisation, but that point is disposed of in the report, which indicates many directions in which the lads are healthfully employed in work of quite another character. Such, for instance, in the instruction given in swimming and life-saving, in first-aid to the injured, and the training given the lads to fit them to become self-reliant and observant. This sphere of activity is to be extended in the future, for the report states that the carpentering and "hobby" feature of scoutcraft is now to be introduced. There is a scheme on foot, too, for erecting a Scouts' Hall, for which a site has already been secured, and it deserves to be widely known that the boys themselves have undertaken to prepare the plot by levelling, etc., and will also carry out much of the interior work. The troop is evidently a very much alive organisation, and we wish it all success in the days ahead.

What Soldiers Want.

The War Office have issued the following communiqué:—Numerous inquiries having been made as to what articles would be useful to soldiers serving with the Expeditionary Force, the following list has been prepared at the War Office for the information of their relatives and friends:—Handkerchiefs, bottles, newspapers and periodicals, chocolate, peppermint, dried fruits, briar pipes and tobacco pouches, tobacco (packed in thick tin foil if possible), cigarettes, cigarette paper and cigarette tobacco, small tins of boracic ointment or boric acid, vaseline for sore feet, antiseptic powder, pocket knives, postcards, and lead pencils.

DAY BY DAY.

AN OUNCE OF INTENTION IS BETTER THAN A POUND OF INDIFFERENCE.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; clear.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 8-7-16d.

Auction Sale.
A big stock of liquor, comprising wines, champagnes, etc., is to be sold by auction at Mr. G.P. Lammer's sales room at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Rabies.
We understand that another case of rabies has been reported, this time from the Wongneichung valley, where it is said that a dog bit three persons.

Ministering Children's League.
The bazaar in connection with the Ministering Children's League opens in the grounds of Government house to-morrow at 2 p.m. and continues until 8 p.m.

Jockey Club Meeting.
Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded of the half-yearly meeting called for to-morrow (Saturday) at noon, at the offices of the Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

Flood Relief.
The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund: Chinese Society, New York, \$3,000.00; Po Leung Tong, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, \$30. (\$453.76.)

Mr. Shelton Hooper.
We regret to learn that Mr. A. Shelton Hooper is at present lying at the Peak Hospital, very ill, following an operation for appendicitis. On enquiry this afternoon we were informed that his condition is just the same as for the past twenty-four hours.

Marine Court Cases.
At the Marine Court, this morning, three Chinese were fined \$10 each for sailing their boats in the Harbour during prohibited hours. A Chinese who, it is alleged, failed to take out a licence for a boat, was remanded. A fine \$3 was imposed on a Chinese who was charged with failing to renew his boat licence.

Jumble Sale.
The Garrison Ladies' Help Society will hold their usual Autumn Jumble Sale at the R.A. Theatre, on Wednesday next, November 4, at 3 p.m. Admission by ticket only, to be obtained from the Ladies' of the Committee. Any contributions of clothing, etc., will be gratefully received at the Theatre at 10 o'clock on the morning of the sale.

No Muzzles.
This morning, at the Police Court, there was another batch of summonses against dog-owners for allowing their dogs abroad without having their muzzles on. Mr. White, of the Pacific Mail Co., whose dog was near the Star Ferry, Kowloon, and Mr. A. F. Ellis, whose animal was in Ashley Road, were each fined \$5 by Mr. J. B. Wood, while Captain Walker was fined a like sum by Mr. Melbourne for a similar offence in regard to his dog found in Queen's Road Central.

Scouts' Hall.
The annual report on St. Joseph's Boy Scouts states that it is proposed to erect a Scouts' Hall, a plot of ground having been leased at a purely nominal rental, the entire cost of the building being \$3,500. Subscriptions are invited, and these contributions will cease when the necessary expenditure has been met. The Scouts will endeavour to raise money by means of concerts, torch-light displays, etc., to aid in defraying the cost of the hall. An initial amount of \$500 is already available. The boys have undertaken to prepare by levelling etc. in readiness for the erection of the building and also will carry out much of the interior work themselves.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Events Which May be the Turning Point of the War.

The news of the past few days prepared us for the good tidings which came over the wires yesterday afternoon concerning the routing of the Austro-German hordes by the Russians. Not only have very heavy losses in men been inflicted, but guns, ammunition and stores have been taken in large quantities, showing how completely the enemies have been beaten. Field-guns and transport services are not abandoned except the retreat be hurried and confused, and that is what has occurred in this case. With the Germans and their Allies fleeing in disorder and their stubborn resistance finally broken, we may surely rely on the Russians to keep them "on the run." The Russian is turning out a harder and better fighter than his enemies imagined he would be, and before long they should begin to fear him even more than they do now.

The Probabilities.
When we look at the map and note the points at which the Russian successes have been attained during the past few days it is seen how general is their advance. In their operations against the Germans singly, as well as further south where they have been in contact with the combined Austrian and German forces, they have carried all before them, and when the Czar's armies join hands, as they soon must do, we may look to see very real results from the sweeping movement which must ensue. Poland should very quickly be free of the enemy, and when that is accomplished the next task will be to probe into German territory. Then may be the Germans will be seriously thinking of evacuating Belgium, for all the Kaiser's forces will be needed to stay the advance of the victorious Russians. Looking as far ahead as that, we can very well understand why the latest Russian success is described as of "enormous importance."

Are the Germans Exhausted?
In the theatre of war, progress is again reported by the Allies. But most satisfactory of all is the fact that evidence is to be found pointing to the probability that the troops forming the German Right Wing have now become thoroughly exhausted. We are told that in the whole region between Nieuport and Arras the enemy's attacks have been much less violent, while a later intimation says that the effort on the front from Nieuport to Dixmude "has apparently ceased." It looks very much as if the enemy is giving up the attempt to drive back the Allies in this locality as a bad job. Almost superhuman efforts have been made here by the best troops Germany can put into the field, but as fast as the enemy has come on he has been hurled back, and it is now confirmed that the losses inflicted have been extremely heavy.

The British Work.
The advantage we possess, of course, lies in the fact that we have been continuously bringing up reinforcements and strengthening our lines with fresh men, whereas the enemy has had to fight on day after day and night after night with the same troops, who we have already been informed have been badly feeling the effects of the continual grueling to which they have been subjected. The part the British soldiers have played in this area has been an important factor, and long before now the enemy must know our troops as something very different from what the Kaiser conceived them to be when he scornfully referred to them as "French's contemptible army."

Singapore's Revenue.
The estimated revenue for Singapore for 1915 for gas from private supply, is \$275,000; for private electricity \$225,000; and for street lighting \$125,000; total \$625,000.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Where are the British Volunteers Coming From?

(SPECIAL ARTICLE)
It would be most interesting to know in what proportion the lads from rural districts of England, who are now volunteering for active service, stand to those from London and the bigger cities. A writer in the *Pall Mall* skims this subject but gives us no figures to work upon. He speaks of the scarcity of village recruits and explains this in brief by saying that, while the country folk are loyal and patriotic enough in a general way, they are too much wedded to the soil and to the interests of equire and parson to take a lively share in the events that move the outside world.

I wonder how much of that argument is fact and how much is fancy. My mind harks back to a Hampshire village wherein, even five or twenty or thirty years ago, there was scarcely a family of peasants but had at least one of its members in the army. Certainly the place was but about nine miles from Aldershot, troops were constantly passing through, and these two facts may have bred in the youth of the village a craving after a red coat and a rifle. Probably, if the figures of the time of which I am speaking were analysed, it would be found that all—or by far the major part—of the country recruiting was done within a few miles of one or other of the depots, the more remote villages never having an opportunity, save by the merest chance, of knowing anything about the glories of a military life. Of course the recruiting sergeant, with ribbons mounted, paid his annual visit to the provincial fairs, but, during the long spell of peace between the Sudan trouble of 1885 and the outbreak of the Boer War his arguments were rarely forcible enough to inflame the bucolic imagination to the enlisting point. As a rule it was only when a young fellow was out of work or in trouble that he "took the shilling."

But all this has been changed these many years past. Nowadays there are no young rustics who cannot read; the Sunday paper and the *Daily Mirror* penetrate to even the most outlandish hamlets; lads move about the country on Saturdays and Sundays by means of their bicycles, railways take a man almost anywhere, and so there is no comparison between the countryman's opportunities to-day for interesting himself in the things that matter, and what obtained a quarter of a century ago. Then, too, the Territorial movement (whether it proved satisfactory or not is hardly for a civilian to say) has certainly not left many villages untouched; and the result is that there are few spots in England "where two or three are gathered together" that were not, before the outbreak of war, represented by an appreciable number either of regulars or of volunteers. It is quite likely then, that, in proportion to the various populations, the villages may send as many men to the front as the towns.

And this brings up another nice point. Which of the two is going to be of more use in time of war—the yokel or the townsman? Probably, in the long run, there will be but little to choose between them; and this is as it should be. The one should be the complement of the other. If the cookney or the Manchester mill-hand is narrow-chested from working at an indoor trade and from limited house-room and lack of healthful diet, the sharp struggle for existence in a big town has made his eye and brain immeasurably keener and quicker than those of the countryman; and, conversely, if the countryman is dull of wit and slow to pick up his drill, a lifetime of breathing clean air has made him a man physically, and the long marches or the ravages of the weather that may hit the city man somewhat hard are going to be mere trifles to him. But, when all is said, England is only asking each man to give of his best, and we may rest assured that countryman and townsman alike will do this.

TO-DAY AND THE CRIMEA.

Sir Evelyn Wood's Memory of Sixty Years Ago.

"The splendid news from France is sure to be a great impulse to recruiting," said Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.O., to a *Daily Mail* representative who saw him at his Essex home at Harlow. "We in Essex have done extremely well. Even this little place, with only about 2,000 inhabitants, has given 80 or 90 men."

"When I awoke this morning the first thing I thought of was that on September 14, sixty years ago, I was helping as a midshipman to land the British Expeditionary Force in the Crimea. That force numbered just over 28,000 men."

"The manner in which our present Expeditionary Force has been equipped and landed is magnificent. Then our men were worth three or four times what they were. I mean that they can face three or four times the number of the enemy, thanks to their formation. In the Crimea, when we weren't rubbing shoulders we felt uncomfortable. Then our men to-day are better armed. In only one thing is there no difference: in the great courage of our men."

Captain William Welsford, R.N., who was present at the siege of Sebastopol, has died at Barrow, aged seventy-eight.

FOR WAR SUFFERERS.

Another Batch of Garments From Hongkong.

The number of garments sent in by the working parties this week is 478 (including some children's coats and caps and many woollen goods given and made by Fairall and Co., and several garments given by Hip-tools).

270 have been sent to Mrs. Eden, "Jackanapes" Work Society, "13, Burgess Park Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.," by the courtesy of Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Co., and 208 to Lady Lagard, c/o War Refugees Committee, General Building, Aldwych, W.C., by the courtesy of the Hongkong Parcel Express and Storage Company, which has also kindly offered to send home, free of charge, garments and comforts for the troops and their wives and families.

The following is a list of garments and extras sent to Mrs. Eden:—

- 47 Shirts.
- 61 Vests.
- 28 Cholera belts.
- 23 Mufflers.
- 17 Balalaava helmets.
- 50 Pairs socks.
- 35 Pairs mittens.
- 7 Pairs bed socks.
- 1 Chest protector.
- 1 Hot water bottle.

And the following is a list of garments sent to Lady Lagard for the Refugees:—

- 16 Women's skirts.
- 1 Woman's coat.
- 1 Woman's coat and skirt.
- 4 Women's dresses.
- 13 Women's blouses.
- 1 Woman's knickerbockers.
- 6 Women's petticoats.
- 62 Children's dresses.
- 2 Babies' jackets.
- 12 Tunic suits.
- 4 Pairs gaiters.
- 8 Pairs trousers.
- 1 Cap.
- 3 Pairs stockings.
- 2 Boys' shirts.
- 12 Overall.
- 4 Bonnets.
- 3 Children's skirts.
- 10 Children's knickerbockers.
- 16 Children's petticoats.
- 5 Children's coats and caps.
- 21 Children's jerseys.

A Year's Railway Accidents.
In his report to the Board of Trade on the railway accidents of 1913 Mr. W. F. Marwood, Assistant Secretary of the Board, states that 33 passengers were killed and 723 injured during the year by accidents to trains and to persons sent way, compared with 20 killed and 682 injured in 1912, and 19 killed and 585 injured, the average numbers in the years 1902-1911.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong Subscriptions Total
over \$134,000.

The fifth subscription list of the Hongkong Prince of Wales' Fund, forwarded to us by Mr. A. G. Stephen, Hon. Treasurer, is as follows:—

\$1,500.—Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd.
\$1,000 each.—Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. Ltd., Douglas & Co. Ltd., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd., A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G.
\$438 24.—Messrs. Weissmann, Ltd.

\$300.—Sir Charles Elliot.
\$250.—Mr. H. Macfarlane.
\$200.—Mr. B. Branch.
\$150.—Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund: Mr. S. R. Aitken (\$50), Mr. C. A. Mutton (\$55), Mr. C. A. Percy (\$41), sundry donations (\$5).

\$100 each.—Ramos Ramos & Co., Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club, Mr. A. Keating, Mr. C. A. Middleton Smith, Dr. Francis Clark, Mr. R. M. Henderson, Mr. E. Newhouse, Mr. G. W. Barton.

\$75.—Mr. A. O. Franklin.
\$50.—Staff of Queen's College.
\$50 each.—Messrs. W. J. Hinton, Walter Brown, F. A. Redmond, A. G. Warren, J. D. Wright, K. H. Digby, T. Stuart, Archibald and Mrs. Barnett, Dr. Alfred W. Hooker.

\$27 57.—Mr. K. A. Talbot, Townsville.
\$25 each.—Mr. T. H. Matthews, Mr. I. Day, Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Scholes.

\$24.—Staff of Saiyungpun School.
\$21.—Staff of Wanchai School.
\$11.—Chinese Staff P. and O. S. N. Co.

The above totals \$ 9,425 81.
Already acknowledged, Lists No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 \$121,246 25

Monthly Subscriptions 158 00
Already acknowledged, Lists No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 \$ 3,273 23

3,431 23
\$134,103 29

A TERRIBLE SIGHT.

We are indebted to a local gentleman for the following extract from a letter he received from home telling a pitiful story: A lady had received notice that her son had been sent back to England with a number of wounded soldiers, and that he was in a certain hospital. Thither the grief-stricken lady journeyed in the hope of seeing her beloved son. To her dismay she was told that she could not enter the hospital. The matronly spirit dominated her and she declared that she would sit outside the hospital until she saw her boy. The nurse then told her that she could see her boy, but fortified her for a terrible shock by breaking the news that his condition was very bad. The feelings of the mother can be better imagined than described when she was shown her son with both eyes gouged out and both of his hands chopped off.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

A Warning to the Public.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary published yesterday contains the following notification:—

The attention of the public is drawn to section 4 of the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914, which provides that no German or Austro-Hungarian may make any disposition of any property without the permission of His Excellency the Governor. Accordingly, all persons proposing to have any dealings with alien enemies with respect to their property should satisfy themselves that permission has been obtained for the transaction contemplated, as anyone entering into such a transaction for which no permission has been obtained will not only find that the transaction is void but will also render himself liable to fine and imprisonment.

LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

Russian Reserves Called Out.

Lahore, Oct. 7.—A Civil and Military Gazette cablegram says:—The Times Petrograd correspondent says that the Czar has issued a Ukase calling out the Reserves, and the total with the Colours will now far exceed eight millions.

The main Russian Army is on the middle of the River Vistula.

The Austro-German Forces.

Lahore, Oct. 7.—The Civil and Military Gazette's London correspondent cabled yesterday:—The Times Military Correspondent estimates the Austro-German forces in the Eastern Theatre number 1,800,000 to 2,000,000. Four Corps were engaged in the aimless operation towards the Niemen. There must be an intermediate force of possibly three or four Corps south of Allenstein, destined to operate towards the south. The main Armies on the German line from Thorn to Czenstochow are reported to include fifteen German Corps with strategic Reserves probably between Posen and Thorn.

The Siege of Sarajevo.

Lahore, Oct. 7.—The Civil and Military Gazette London correspondent cabled on the 5th:—It is reported in Rome that Sarajevo is completely surrounded, the Serbo-Montenegrin forces having, after a desperate fight, captured the railway to the north.

Charge Against German Crown Prince.

Allahabad, Oct. 9.—The German Ambassador at Rome denies a charge made by the Baroness de Bays that the German Crown Prince pillaged her chateau. The Baroness repeats the charge, giving the name of a locksmith whom the Prince, with a revolver held to him, compelled to pick the lock.

Death for German Looters.

Allahabad, Oct. 9.—A French Council of War on Monday sentenced two German soldiers to death and two others to imprisonment for pillaging.

Rear Guard Action in East Prussia.

Allahabad, Oct. 9.—Present indications are that the Germans are endeavouring to hold the positions on the Lyck-Wirballen line, merely fighting a rearguard action while the general retreat continues.

Death of German Horses.

Allahabad, Oct. 9.—A Petrograd telegram received in Paris says that the German horses are dying in masses on the marshy roads in the Szwabki Province. Consequently the heavy Artillery is falling into Russian hands without a struggle.

The New British Armies.

Allahabad, Oct. 9.—Recruiting goes on steadily. A commencement has been made with 709,000. It is expected that by Christmas one million men will have enlisted. The Danubians now possess fifteen Battalions. The county has been denuded of young men.

Russian Artillery.

Allahabad, Oct. 9.—The following is a special cablegram to the Pioneer, dated London, 8th Oct.:—The Russian Artillery has surpassed all expectations. Both heavy and field guns have proved very accurate. The gun crews under modern training are as good as any in the world.

Commander Von Buelow a Prisoner.

Allahabad, Oct. 9.—French newspapers state that Commander Von Buelow, who was believed to have been responsible for the shooting of civilians at Aerschott, is a prisoner in French hands.

Persia and the War.

Karachi, Oct. 7.—The following news has been received in Karachi, from Mohammerah:—The date season, for want of export has been irretrievably ruined. This time last year saw the river crowded with native craft, manned by lusty voiced Arabs, moving to and from the date barks, but this year, albeit the river is full of craft, of real traffic on the river there is practically nothing. The war has paralysed the finances of the native merchants considerably, some of whom, however, do not as yet realise the extent of the war and its consequences.

The Banks of the Karun river are at present lined all along with every conceivable craft from

Basrah. Steamers, paddle boats, tugs, iron barges and innumerable lighters and dahlias are all standing idle in the river, denoting an almost entire cessation of business.

Record Sugar Purchase.

London, Oct. 8.—With reference to the Government's corner in sugar a Cardiff paper says Mr. McKenna has purchased 900,000 tons of raw sugar, Demerara, Mauritius and Java, at the price of £18,000,000 sterling. It was the largest transaction in the history of sugar and was sold practically at cost price to refiners who agreed to sell at a fixed price.

British Sailors Washed Ashore.

London, Oct. 8.—Bodies of British sailors have been washed ashore at Scheveningen and interred in the presence of a large gathering, including the British Minister, the Dutch authorities and a guard of honour, with a field salute. The Mayor delivered an address. The British Minister thanked them in the name of the British people and Government.

Trade Boom Coming.

London, Oct. 8.—Addressing a Trade Deputation, Mr. Lloyd George said he believed we would shortly experience an unprecedented trade boom owing to the enormous demand of foreign countries for goods unobtainable elsewhere. We were now constantly receiving orders from other countries. As the war progressed the demands on industry in this country would be enormous. It would be in industries wherein not merely would employment be very full, but there would be overtime and a shortage of men.

There would undoubtedly be severe distress in the cotton industry. In fact, as the only trade which had completely broken down, it was an industry which could not be much helped by building work, construction of roads, &c. They would have to find other means of dealing with it. The Board of Trade was making arrangements with the Trade Unions to meet all abnormal conditions.

Battle Described.

A wounded private of the Inniskillings describes the battle of the Marne: In front of us a little space looked as though it had been visited by an eruption from hell. It was swept for hours by showers of bursting shells and flying bullets. After an eternity the showers suddenly ceased and we saw the Germans creeping across the fire-scorched grass. They were coming with easy confidence and swing when we were ordered to charge. We chased them for a mile and cut them to ribbons. Then we ran into their cavalry supports. Our impetuous charge carried us past their cavalry which closed on our rear, barring the way back. We charged, giving them a fine cutting up. They then soon cleared to the fields, leaving a trail of dead men and horses behind.

Brave Men.

A wounded British artilleryman in hospital at Leicester relates how a German regiment was swept away in a mad attempt to cross a stream under flaming artillery fire. French cavalry hotly pursued the remnant of the Germans who gathered on a little hill round the regimental flag, refused to surrender, and stood back to back until the last man went down with the flag in his grasp and a dozen bullets in his body. There was no shouting when that flag was captured. Every French and British soldier passing by bared his head in homage to the brave men who had died for it in vain.

Attempt to Bribe Customs Agent.

Ma Lack, a Chinese whose right to dwell in the Philippines was questioned by the customs secret service upon his arrival here from Cebu, is under arrest on a charge of attempting to bribe a customs officer, says the Manila Bulletin.

When questioned, he produced an affidavit, setting forth that he was born in the islands of Chinese-Moro parents, and it is averred that he slipped a customs secret service agent, Felix Edrain, a P20 bill and then another one, telling him to "run along and be good about it." The penalty for the crime alleged is P100 to P2,000 fine or six months to two years imprisonment or both.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU
WITH THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,
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BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

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ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY
CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

Campaign Against British Prisoners.

The German newspapers, starting with the "dam-dum bullet charges" of the Kaiser and the Chancellor, have embarked on a great campaign, the ultimate object appearing to be to incite the mob against the English prisoners of war. Articles are appearing all over the country depicting the humane treatment which Germany feels obliged to accord to them.

The Taegliche Rundschau of September 6 devotes a column of abuse to the English prisoners at Doberitz, near Potsdam. "It would be absolutely justifiable," it says, "if these English were made to feel the whole weight of a really rough and hard, aye, cruel, imprisonment. They are not made to feel it, and our soldiers are strict but humane. They do not treat them as, perhaps, they merit; they treat them better than they deserve."

The Hanover Courier demanded the other day that the Red Cross ladies who prepare refreshments at the railway stations for German troops and for wounded should not offer any to the British prisoners.

The Dum-Dum Lie Exposed.

As a sample of the nonsense the German Press is printing, a note of the Lokal-Anzeiger of the alleged discovery of packets of dum-dum bullets in the possession of the French and British may be quoted: "Some of these bullets are stamped with the following inscription, 'Art. Dept. I've,' which means 'Artillery Depot I've,' I've being a commune of England in the county of Cornwall. The existence of an artillery depot in this place was hitherto not known to us."

A war correspondent of the General Anzeiger of Stettin says: "Only half an hour ago 800 British prisoners were before us at Mons, while a major explained what incredible and inhuman cruelties the representatives of British humanity had committed against our brave troops and our wounded. Not only did they put up their hands or wave white flags in order to shoot upon our soldiers when they approached; but they committed still worse horrors against our wounded. These facts are vouched for by the authorities and are not merely rumours. The lecture in German by our splendid major was followed by a very clear utterance in English to the British troops: 'At the least sign of insurrection machine guns will be brought up at fifty yards and not one of you will remain alive.'"

Possibly the real explanation for the German campaign against the British is the popularity of Englishmen among German women. He declares he has written the above in order to show the German women and girls what beasts in human form these Englishmen are.

No Comforts for British.

A responsible Dutchman states that when passing through Germany he witnessed the transport of many prisoners. The Germans treated the British disgracefully singling them out for humiliation and discomforts far in excess of the French and Belgians. The British were given the worst transport, and when ordered out of stations to change trucks were

VICENTE SOTTO ARRESTED.

Returned to Manila and Expects Quick Pardon.

The following appears in the Manila Bulletin of the 26th inst.:—The much wanted Vicente Sotto, who was convicted of abducting a young girl and holding her in confinement for a period of three months during the year 1908, and fled to Hongkong, before the supreme court affirmed his conviction, where he successfully fought extradition, arrived here yesterday by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Nikko Maru and was promptly arrested and looked up at constabulary headquarters.

Sotto, who has kept alive his notoriety as editor of the Philippine Republic, an insurrectionary journal published in Hongkong, told the passengers on the Nikko Maru that he had recently received a tip from a Filipino politician, whose identity he did not disclose, that the present would be a good time for him to return to the islands and that if he came here and surrendered himself to the authorities he would probably only have to serve about two months' time in Bilibid after which period he would be pardoned by the governor general.

The local authorities received information that Sotto might be expected to arrive at Manila by any of the incoming boats from Hongkong and a close watch has been kept on all steamers arriving here within the last few days.

Yesterday morning, when the Nikko Maru was reported from Corregidor, two constabulary secret service men met the steamer by launch in the bay and were greeted by Sr. Sotto, who cheerfully surrendered himself to the minions of the law. He was taken on board the launch, which steamed up the Pasig river to the custom house wharf, where an automobile awaited him to convey the sleuths and their prisoner to the constabulary calaboose. Sotto was locked up, no one was permitted to interview and further action in his case was deferred.

While in Hongkong, the journal adds, Sotto acted as secretary to Ricardo, the "Viper," and published his paper, the Philippine Republic, devoted to the independence cause. It is understood that he and Ricardo had a falling out a few months ago and that things were not going well with Sotto in the British city when he decided to come back to Manila and give himself up.

Guards' Bayonet Charge.

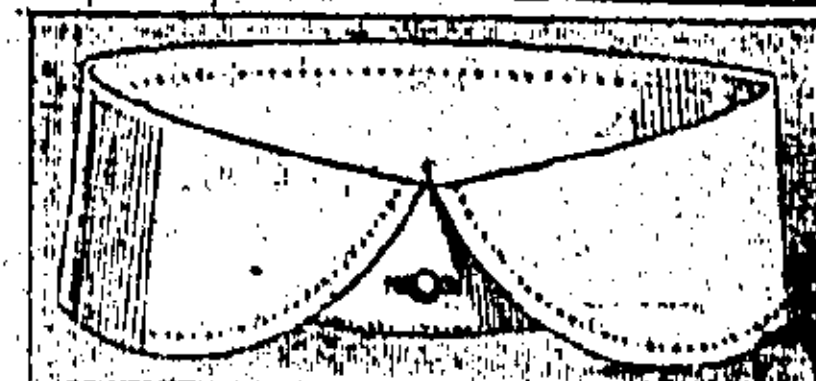
At Bony the Grenadier and Irish Guards charged with the bayonet. The enemy detests cold steel; a solid mass 10,000 strong got it with a vengeance that day. And oddly enough, for their wounds, they all had to be treated lying face downwards! We lost but 120 all told.

Surrounded by a coarse crowd jeering at them. Finally they were ordered by their guards to move on, and when tired and wounded men failed to comply immediately they were cuffed and prodded with rifle-butts to the delight of the crowd.

The recent falling off of favourable German official news excites general comment among the public.

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40 CENTS EACH
There is a bold sweep to the front of this collar allowing ample room for a large knot tie. The popularity of the large size tie has emphasized a need for this collar.

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PRICE PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS, DUTY PAID \$13.00

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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £5 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

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CHANDHIA	21st Nov.	30th Oct.
TAIYUAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.....
Saita Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m.
Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000 {WEDNES., 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.....
Saki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 {TUES., 3rd Nov. at noon.
Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....
Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000 {FRI., 20th Nov. at noon.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon.....
Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500 {SATUR., 7th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.....
Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500 {SUNDAY, 1st Nov. at 5 p.m.
Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500 {FRIDAY, 16th Nov.
S'hai and Kobe.....
Kilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 {TUES., 10th Nov. at 11 a.m.

{ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	21st February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	1st Nov. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	10th Nov. at 4 p.m.

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Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Timanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	S'HAU	1st half Nov.
Tikembang	S'HAU	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tipanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tilatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tikiini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	S'HAU	2nd half Nov.
Tilliwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Titaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.		

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	21st Nov.	14th Nov. 11 a.m.
St. Albans	12th Dec.	18th Dec. "
Eastern		8th Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND KOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 30th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 3rd Nov. at 1 p.m.
Hai-ching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 1st Nov. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 4th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Langshan Crossing.
Notice is given that a recent survey shows a rapid narrowing and shoaling of the channel in the neighbourhood of the upper crossing buoy. Passing the Waterman Bank upper buoy and the upper crossing buoy at a distance of 2 cables respectively, a depth of not more than 25 feet can be obtained at low water of spring tides. This depth is expected to decrease with some rapidity. The width of the channel at the upper crossing buoy between the buoy and the 18-foot contour is now 5 cables.

Gazette.
Mr. G. P. Macdonald, second officer, Luchow, has gone supernumerary, Hsin Peking.

Mr. W. Thornton, supernumerary, Hsin Peking, has gone second officer, Luchow.

Mr. G. H. Hill, acting third engineer, Tientsin, has resigned.

Mr. A. McVean has been appointed acting third engineer, Tientsin.

Mr. R. Neill, supernumerary, Hsin Peking, has gone chief engineer, Wenchow.

Mr. J. McGillivray, chief engineer, Wenchow, is on reserve.

Mr. J. O. Bos has been appointed second officer, Poyang.

Mr. J. W. Goodrick, second officer, Poyang, is on reserve.

Mr. F. A. Lovegrove, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Chenan.

Mr. J. Oudney, chief officer, Chenan, has gone acting master, Kwangso.

Captain J. G. Spink, of the Kwangso, has resigned.

Captain E. J. Pottinger, from reserve, has gone master, Linan.

Captain W. O. Jones, of the Linan, is on reserve.

Mr. A. L. Struthers, from leave, has gone second engineer, Yingchow.

Mr. G. P. Christie, third engineer, Chenan, has gone supernumerary, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. J. Brooks, supernumerary, Hsin Peking, has gone third engineer, Chenan.

Mr. J. Cumming, acting second engineer, Yingchow, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. C. A. Flood, third engineer, Yingchow, has gone third engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. T. Simpson, chief engineer, from leave, is on reserve.

Mr. W. Davies, chief officer, Kiangyung, has gone chief officer, Kwangtah.

Mr. S. Bott, second officer, Kwanglee, is on leave.

Mr. A. S. Gould, acting second officer, Kwangtah, has gone second officer, Kwanglee.

Mr. G. Lindsay-Crawford, chief officer, Tungwah, has gone chief officer, Anping.

Mr. H. Pallesen, chief officer, Anping, has gone chief officer, Tungwah.

Mr. A. Campion, second officer, Feiching, is deceased.

Mr. W. R. Williams, awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Yusang.

Mr. W. D. Murray, second officer, Yusang, has gone second officer, Wosang.

Mr. E. S. Sheppard, second officer, Wosang, is on leave.

Mr. R. H. Mulvey has been appointed second officer, Kutwo.

Mr. W. Martinson, second officer, Kutwo, is awaiting orders.

Mr. G. B. V. Miller, acting chief engineer, Taksang, has gone second engineer, Yusang.

Mr. L. McWilliams, second engineer, Yusang, is on leave.

Mr. F. Moore, supernumerary, Koonshing, has gone third engineer, Yusang.

Mr. T. Dunstan, third engineer, Yusang, has resigned.—Shipping and Engineering.

Safety of Life at Sea.
A conference of interests concerned has recommended that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should urge the Government of India not to comply with the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, but that it should legislate on the lines of the report of the committee it had appointed.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 31st Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Thur., 5th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporia, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE, TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

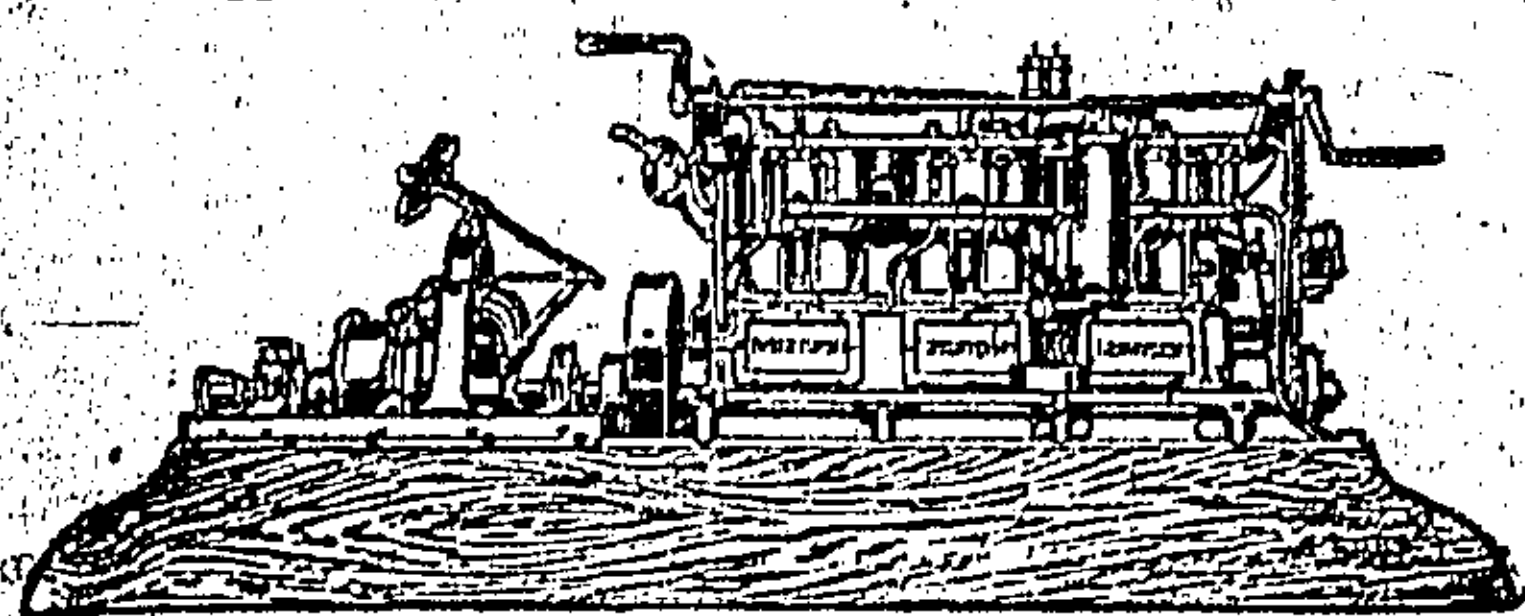
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displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Chilli	M. M.	3. Nov.
London	Mon'shire	J. M. Co.	4. Nov.
M'les, L'don A'werp via S'pore etc.	Atauna M.	N. Y. K.	4. Nov.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	6. Nov.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Phemius	B. & S.	7. Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20. Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25. Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. S'pore via S'hai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	3. Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	3. Nov.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6. Nov.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9. Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10. Nov.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11. Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14. Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
South America Line	Amyo M.	T. K. K.	2. Dec.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Dec.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	3. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	10. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	31. Oct.
S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Salamis	B. L. L.	31. Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	1. Nov.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	1. Nov.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	1. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3. Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	3. Nov.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	5. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Nubia	P. & O.	6. Nov.
Manila	Haiching	D. L. Co.	6. Nov.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7. Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Chinhua	B. & S.	10. Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Nagoya	P. & O.	16. Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Tambov	R. V. F.	16. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19. Nov.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjiliwang	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjimanok	J.O.J. L.	E. half N.
Shanghai	Tjitroem	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA will be
despatched from this port at 1 p.m.,
Tuesday, Nov. 3, for San Francisco, via
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi,
Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU
HOATA MARU and KAMAKURA
MARU have been withdrawn from the
service, and their substitutes are not
placed.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
2nd December.

The P. & O. s.s. SOCOTRA arrived at
London on the 27th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chiohua, Br. s.s. 1,357, Finlayson, 16th Oct.—Manila, 13th October, Gen. —B. & S.	Salamis, Br. s.s. 1,409, P. A. Gardiner, 20th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst., Gen. —B. L.	Tacora Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,830, J. Hamada, 21st inst.—Manila, 18th inst., Gen. —O. S. K.	Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, L. H. Mitchell, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst., —J. M. & Co.	Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, I. Noma, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst., Gen. —N. Y. K.	Walshing, Br. s.s. W. Hatherington, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst., Rice —J. M. & Co.	Selun, Norw. s.s. 865, D. Hovbrenden, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst., Rice —T. & Co.	Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 26th inst.—Salgon, 22nd inst., Rice— Chinese.	Hongkong, Br. s.s. 742, A. Marguerite, 26th inst.—Halphong, 24th inst., Rice—A. R. Marty.	Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,894, Asaji, 26th inst.—Keelung, 23rd inst., Coal— O. S. K.	Torridge, Br. s.s. 2,295, Carter, 26th inst.— Singapore, 19th inst., Coal—Or- der.	Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, S. Sarby, 26th inst.— Yokohama, Ballast—D. & Co.	Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,188, G. H. Tough, 27th inst.—Manila, 24th inst., Gen. —J. M. & Co.	Kailong, Br. s.s. 897, H. Mathias, 27th inst.—Hohow, 26th inst., Gen.— B. & S.	Dalton Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,555, W. Nakaga- wa, 27th Oct.—Dairen, 21st Oct., Coal—M. B. K.	Kaho, Chi. s.s. 981, Hoeg, 27th Oct.—Sal- gon, 22nd Oct., Rice—Chinese.	Manchuria, Am. s.s. 8,750, A. Dixon, 27th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	October 28. Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,383, A. E. Hodgins, 28th inst.—Swatow, 27th inst., Gen. —D. L. & Co.	Foochow, Br. s.s. 1,223, J. R. Owen, 28th Oct. —Newchwang, 21st Oct., Bean & Bean oil—B. & S.	Tokai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, 28th inst.— Milio, 22nd inst., Coal—M. B. K.	Jinsen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,347, I. Torada, 28th Oct.—Moji, 22nd Oct., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Murakami, 28th inst.—Swatow, 27th inst., Sundries—O. S. K.	Dairen Maru, Jap. s.s. K. Nara, 28th inst.— Java, 17th inst., Gen.—Order.	Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,229, W. Benson, 28th Oct.—Shanghai, 25th Oct., Gen. —B. & S.	Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. Y. Yamamoto, 29th inst.—Swatow, 28th inst., Gen.— O. S. K.	Glenfalloch, Br. s.s. 1,434, Bainbridge, 29th Oct.—Amoy, 27th Oct., Gen. —Chinese.	Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,450, F. O. Gambrell, 29th Oct.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.
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"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT FILLANS"

will be despatched as above on 5th November.

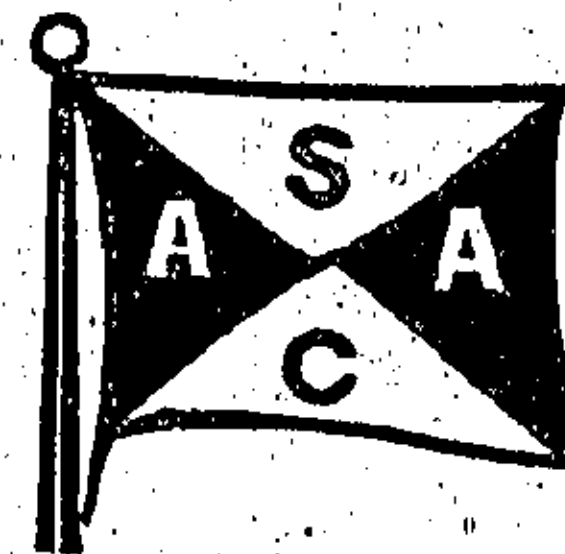
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Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

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Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

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S.S. "HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain M. Ridley, on or about November 10th.

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V. M. SMITH, Manager.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

The s.s. "SALAMIS"

Captain Gardiner, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the
3rd November.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER STRAAT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRING NEAPS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	15' top (10' bottom)	20'	1' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211'	15'	15' 6"	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	214'	15' 6"	15'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	50'	24'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	260'	50'	24'	1' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI				
Cosmopolitan Dock	450'	15'	20'	1' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Hors Dock	430'	24'	24'	1' 6"
Largest Dock	517'	24'	24'	1' 6"

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

Stories that Do not Tally.

Widely different accounts are given as to the bomb-throwing incident in Canton that has been the subject of local gossip during the past couple of days. That bombs were thrown—or dropped—at a spot on the East Bund near the theatre, seems to be a generally accepted fact; also that a certain number of persons were killed; but how many, and what the object of the killers was, no one yet seems able to tell.

Report says that, on Tuesday evening, a man dressed like a coolie tumbled some pumeloes out of a basket on to the footway. The pumeloes contained bombs and, in the ensuing explosion, three, fifteen thirty and sixty (as variously stated) persons were killed. One account says that the man with the basket was in a ricksha and was killed, another that he was on foot and escaped.

From one quarter it is stated that the outrage had no political significance, but was directed against the person or persons who have secured a gambling monopoly in Canton. The general belief, however, is that it was the work of revolutionaries, adherents of ex-Tutuh Chan Kwong-ming, and that it aimed at the destruction of four of General Lung Chai-kwong's advisers.

Local Chinese papers state that, in consequence of the bomb incident, Governor General Lung has placed a strong military guard on that part of the Bund, and that, on Wednesday night, he called a meeting of officials at his yamen to consider the best means of preserving peace within the city. The deliberations have not yet been made public, but it is understood that the conference sat for six hours.

Meanwhile it is stated that, on Wednesday night, a further bomb attempt was made at the old Admiralty Yamen, the present residence of Mr. Tsai, Chief of the Water Police. Since then, the neighbourhood has been watched night and day by armed police, and no boats are allowed to come near the Tin Chi Wharf after sun-down. Further, the bungalow to the right of the yamen has been destroyed by the police as a precaution against fire.

A thorough search of restaurants and boarding-houses is being made for suspicious characters; eleven of these have been arrested and sent to the Tutuh's yamen for trial. One of these, whose name is Kwei, appears to hail from Wei Chan, Chan Kwong-ming's native place.

This morning a story was being handed round the Colony as to firing having been heard in the neighbourhood of Tai Sha Tau station and of Shek Lung, but no confirmation is to hand. The rumour may have arisen out of another, to the effect that an officer and three soldiers were killed by a bomb near Shek Lung the other day.

Another rumour still, says that revolutionaries have seized two small steamers between Hong-kong and Swatow, and are using them to tow a number of junk which are laden with arms and ammunition; but none of these stories can be substantiated.

German Warships in Kiauchau Bay.

Out of the enemy's four warships, besides the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, which had been bottled up in Kiauchau Bay, a gunboat, presumably the Itus, was hit by four shells, and was towed by one of her consorts out of the range of Japanese fire, but eventually foundered.

AN AUSTRIAN SUEDE.

Judgment Goes Against Him.

A further stage was reached this afternoon, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, in the action in which F. Lorrin, an Austrian subject, carrying on business as the Hill Bergdahl Mineral Water Co., was sued by Lo Sun-pang to recover the sum of \$558.68, balance of the sum of \$1,000 deposited with the defendant under an agreement.

Mr. Crowther Smith appeared on behalf of Mr. Willson for the plaintiff and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended.

Mr. Preston said that, since the last adjournment of the case, another change with regard to the alien enemy question had taken place, and he was not sure what course he ought to ask his Lordship to take, or what course his Lordship proposed to take with regard to the matter. Mr. Lorrin was now in the prisoners' camp at Kowloon, and Mr. Percy Smith had been appointed for the winding-up of his affairs.

His Lordship intimated that he thought he ought to decide the question as to what was owing, and decide the case upon its merits.

Addressing his Lordship on the defendant's case, Mr. Preston said that whatever the plaintiff had ordered, the defendant had supplied and the plaintiff finding that, instead of making a profit, he had made a loss, was now trying to get out of the agreement.

Mr. Smith criticised the agreement, which provided that the defendant should supply the plaintiff with as many bottles of mineral water as he could, and pointed out that if the agreement was to stand, it would be reduced to an absurdity. The plaintiff might order 100 dozens and the defendant might be only able to supply one bottle and still the agreement would stand. He submitted that it was worse to supply the plaintiff with bottles that he could not sell than not to supply him with any bottles at all. If he supplied the plaintiff with unsaleable bottles he rendered it impossible for him to continue his business and therefore made the contract impossible to perform. He thereby committed a breach of the agreement, and the plaintiff was entitled to the return of his money. It was also impossible for the defendant to carry on the agreement by reason of circumstances over which he had no control.

His Lordship:—Has he been interned?

Mr. Preston:—He has, and his affairs are in the liquidator's hands.

His Lordship:—Well, I do not suppose that Mr. Percy Smith will proceed to manufacture mineral waters.

His Lordship found for the plaintiff with costs.

Chinese Agents in German Employ.

Chinese agents in German employ are still at active work. They appear in the neighbourhoods of the Japanese camps and resort to all conceivable tricks to obstruct the Japanese operations.

The Germans in Brussels.

The London correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette cabled on the 6th inst.:—A correspondent of the Daily News in Brussels says:—The Germans in Brussels are committing provocative acts, and there is reason to fear that they are preparing a prelude to an outrage even worse than that of Louvain. From other sources it is reported that a mine is already laid under the Hotel de Ville.

WAR ITEMS.

"Come on, Boys! Into 'Em!"

Archbishop Mathew, presiding at a recruiting meeting in Hyde Park, mentioned his nephew, a lieutenant of the Munster Fusiliers. "We believe he is captured," said the Archbishop.

A wounded Munster man in a Middlesex Hospital was asked if he saw anything of my nephew. "Sure," he answered, "the last I saw of him he was waving his sword, shouting 'Come on, boys! Into 'em, my bonny lads!' Then I got this bullet, and what happened to him I don't know."

The Indian Expeditionary Force. London, October 2nd.—A new page in history was opened when the fleet of transports rounded the point and swung alongside, bearing the flower of the King Emperor's Indian Army. The day was gloriously fine and the rows of gleaming, smiling faces, surmounted by pugris fluttering in the breeze, presented an unforgettable picture. The whole city was seething with excitement while the troops disembarked, and when the Force defied through the city to the rest camp, led by the Sikhs, the inhabitants were wild with delight and enthusiasm.

It was a moving sight to see the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Panjabis, Baluchis, and the Princes with bejewelled turbans pass along through the dense masses of cheering spectators, every window, balcony and roof being thronged.

As the troops proceeded they were pelted with flowers, while the people on the pavement pressed forward to grasp their hands and pin flowers and tricolours on their tunics.

The excitement reached its culmination when the Baluchis passed, playing "La Marseillaise." The pleasure of the troops at their splendid welcome was reflected in their delighted smiles.

Underlying the purely friendly welcome was intense admiration for the Indians' bearing, efficiency and equipment.

It was literally an Expeditionary Force, complete from Mule Batteries to the last pick and shovel.

The Emperor Francis Joseph. A diplomatist in Vienna, says a London paper of September 4, states that the Emperor Francis Joseph is still able to take short walks, but his condition is pathetic.

It was not thought in Vienna that Germany would rashly jump at the chance afforded by the Austro-Servian trouble to force Austria into a greater war than she wished for, and then enter on the long-wished-for task of smashing up Europe.

Transfer of Registry Refused. A San Francisco telegram to the Japanese Foreign Office states that an application for the registration of the German steamer Alexandria having been refused, she has applied for clearance papers for Valparaiso. She has 4,000 tons of coal on board.

More Atrocities. Mr. Stead states that in the Belgian Atrocities Commission inquiry three witnesses vouched that they saw a Uhlan officer shoot a man of 80 because he shook his fist at intruding Germans. The latter then took his wife, aged 78, asked where the money was, and in order to force a reply slit her forearms between the tendons. They fixed the woman against a wall, and two bayonets were thrust into the wounds.

Will the Germans Evacuate Belgium?

The prevailing impression in diplomatic circles, says a Rome message dated September 18, is that Germany has realised the impossibility of extensive operations in France, and will probably evacuate Belgium shortly, concentrating her second line of troops along the Belgian-French

frontiers, and will rush all her available forces against Russia, which is threatening the almost undefended Austro-German frontier.

Japanese Enter Tainan.

A squad of twenty Japanese soldiers under Capt. Nomura entered Tainan on Wednesday and seized the Shantung Railway Station. The Peking Government telegraphically ordered Lieut. General Chin, the Military Commander, to preserve China's neutrality by force, if necessary. The Government explained that the presence of Japanese troops there was for the exclusive purpose of guarding the railway. In consequence, Tainan has been placed under martial law and all the city gates have been closed. —*Manchuria Daily News.*

Belligerents' Steamers Detained.

The names of the belligerents' steamers carrying goods destined to Japan, Manchuria, etc., now detained at Oriental ports, as investigated on September 29 last by the Foreign Office, Tokyo, are as follows:—Tsingtau: Africa, O. J. D. Ahlers, Arabia, Christ, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Ludwig Lloyd, and Markomannia (last named since sunk). Shanghai: Derflinger, Emden, Daikoku, Rickmers, Silesia, and China. Hong-kong: Gettlingen, Heligoland, Hoerde, Goldenfels, Senegambia, and Frisia (captured by British warships). Manila: Andalusia, Austria, Bayern, Sachsen, Savaria, Tuebingen, Santa Fe and Werckmark. Onab: Prinzess Alice, Honolulu. Prinz Waldemar. Padang: Nordmark, Peter Rickmers, Preussen, and Nordeney. Karachi: Brasilia, Buelow, Brannhels (captured by British warships). Nabura: Sithonia, Spezia, and Goeben. Alexandria: Sudmark (captured by British warship). Port Said: Berlin and Borkum. Goa: Yorck, Vorwaerts, Wurttemberg.

General Joffre's Narrow Escape. A correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphed on September 16:—From a Frenchman, who volunteered his motor car and is now driving it for officers of the General Staff, I hear that General Joffre had a very narrow escape some days ago. He was being driven by Boillet, the French racing driver, and the Germans seem to have laid an artillery ambush for him along the road by which they knew he would have to travel. As soon as the car reached a portion of the road on which the German guns were trained a group of shells fell all around it. One fragment "as large as a teacup" struck the bonnet, but neither the General nor the driver was injured. Boillet dashed on at full speed and was out of the danger zone before the Germans could fire again.

Chinese Spies in German Employ. According to a visitor to Chefoo from China, Chinese spies in German service continue harassing the Japanese operations. As a result of a rigorous search for them the Japanese caught ten. It is elicited from these captives that as soon as the German spies discover the locations of important bodies or their movements, they will signal their discoveries to the Garrison by waving flags of different colours or by drawing coloured stripes across the face of conspicuous rocks, etc., or by building fires at night. The surprise firing upon the exposed flanks of the Japanese bodies by the enemy's warships is believed to have been guided by these clandestine signals.

Jagers Wiped Out. A Daily Express correspondent in Paris reported on September 11:—I learn from the front that in the attack on the Germans on Wednesday afternoon the British force punished the Prussian Guard in the severest possible manner. The entire Jager regiment, the rifles of the guard, a crack corps of nearly 3,000 men, was completely wiped out.

ATROCITIES IN WAR.

The Belgian Commission's Finding.

The Acting Consul-General for Belgium (Mr. P. Verstraeten) informs us that the Belgian Official Commission of Enquiry, appointed in order to investigate the atrocities committed in Belgium by the German troops, has sent in its three first reports on the violation of International Law in time of war. He sends us the first report, which is as follows:—The Commission of Inquiry upon The Violation of the Law of Nations and the Laws and Customs of War.

Monsieur le Ministre, The Commission of Inquiry upon the violation of the Law of Nations and the Laws and Customs of War, after an impartial and careful search is able to declare the following statement:—

The result of exact and concurring witnesses in all the region of Aerschot is that the Germans have committed real atrocities. A large part of the population have fled terrified. The Germans on their route burnt farms, houses and hay-stacks, shot down inoffensive citizens whom they found on the roads, or who were working in the fields.

At Aerschot, to the North of Aerschot, 32 houses have been burnt in the village, the miller and his son and 21 other people who were fleeing, were killed, and that, when there was no hostile force in sight.

The German troops entered Aerschot, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, in the morning of Wednesday, August 19. No Belgians were any longer there. From their entrance the Germans set on fire several houses, and in the Rue du Marteau, shot five or six inhabitants, whom they forced to go out of their houses. In the evening, pretending that a German officer of high rank had been killed in the Public Square by the son of the Burgomaster, or, according to another version, that a plot against the German Commandant had been planned by the Burgomaster and his family, the Germans seized all the men they could find in Aerschot, of whom they led 50 some distance from the town, and, after grouping them in lots of four and making them successively run before them, they then shot and afterwards bayoneted them. More than 40 have been thus massacred.

They have pillaged the town, stolen from the houses all they could carry away, breaking the furniture and strong boxes. The next day they took all the other civilians they had arrested the previous evening, placed them in rows of three, and from each row took one man. These they led, with the Burgomaster of Aerschot, M. Tieleman, his son, aged 15 1/2 years, and his brother, to about 100 metres from the town and shot them. They afterwards forced the other inhabitants of Aerschot to dig graves, where they have buried their victims. During three days they have continued to pillage and burn. About 150 inhabitants of Aerschot must have been massacred. The greatest part of the town is totally destroyed, the Germans have five times attempted to set on fire the large church, the interior of which has been plundered and all the archives have been taken away.

The members of the Red Cross Ambulance, wearing the badge of the Red Cross, have not been respected. One of them reports that the German soldiers shot at him whilst he was picking up the wounded and that the shooting continued in spite of his showing his badge. Moreover, during the day of the 19th, whilst he was on duty at the hospital, he was threatened and treated brutally. A German officer in particular took him by the head and pressed

the barrel of his revolver on his forehead. An ambulance-bearer, son of the Collector of Taxes, wearing the badge of the Red Cross, was killed in the Rue de l'Hopital during the night of the 19th by the Germans.

All the witnesses prove that the civilian population of Aerschot have not in the least participated in the hostilities and that not a single shot has been fired by them. All the witnesses agree in pointing out the improbability of the German story, according to which the son of the Burgomaster, a child of fifteen and a half, of an extremely retiring nature, shot a superior German officer on the evening of the 19th August. More unlikely still is the story of the plot arranged by the Burgomaster. They further observed that if a German officer were struck, in the Public Square, (which they deny) it could have been by a stray bullet, as the German soldiers were shooting at that time in the neighbouring streets to frighten the populace.

The Burgomaster, a most placid man, had on several occasions warned his fellow-citizens, both by posters and by circulars addressed to all the inhabitants, that in case of invasion they must abstain from every hostile act. The posters were still posted up at the time of the German entry, and were shown to them.

The German troops who passed through the places on this side of Aerschot gave themselves up to the same horrors. They shot on those who were fleeing, and set fire to and pillaged the houses; all that without provocation.

At Rotisselaer, about 15 houses have been burnt. A German officer, addressing himself to a resident whose house was burning, wished to make him certify, threatening him with his revolver, that the burning had been done by the Belgians. And as this person protested, remarking that the Belgians had left the locality since the evening before, this officer remarked that if the Germans had set fire to the place it could only be on account of the inhabitants having probably shot at them, which again is contradicted by all the witnesses.

There also the German troops plundered all they could on their way. The Commission has not up to now been able to collect the evidence of the inhabitants of Diest and Tielmont, towns which were occupied on the 18th and 19th August, 1914, and with which communications have been cut. But an inhabitant of Shaffen, a neighbouring village of Diest, has declared that the same abominations have been committed in that locality and in the neighbouring communes of Lummen and Holselste. The region has been completely ravaged. German troops on hour's distance from Diest had commenced their work of destruction, the length of the highway from Diest to Beerlingen. Going towards Diest they set fire to all they passed on the way—farms, houses, haystacks. Arrived at the village of Schaffen, they set fire to it, massacring the few people they still found in the houses or on the roads. The witness told us the names and addresses of 18 persons whom he knew had been massacred. Amongst them are the following:—

The wife of Francis Luyckx, aged 45, with her daughter of twelve, who were found in a drain and shot.

The daughter of a certain Jean Ceyen, aged nine, who was shot.

A certain Andre Willem, aged 23, a sacristan, who was tied to a tree and burnt alive.

A certain Reyniers, Joseph, aged 40, killed with his little nephew aged 10.

Certain people named Lodie, Gustave, aged 40, and Jean Marken, also 40 years of age, who were in all probability buried alive.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow Saturday 31st instant, Nil.

Detail.—On duty, Group 1 and Right Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty, Capt. Scott, Capt. Wolfe and Lieut. Smith. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Smith. To furnish Guard to-night No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, to-morrow, Right Section M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corpl. Duncan; to-morrow, Corpl. Raymond.

Route March.—The Guard on duty on Saturday and Sunday nights, 31st inst. and 1st prox., and the orderly sergeant on duty on Sunday night need not attend Route March.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CLUB OF HONGKONG.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Club was held on Thursday, the 29th inst., on the Club premises, 10, Queen's Road Central. The income and expenditure account showed a slight loss on the working during the year under review. As the Club had now carried out all the conditions imposed by the donor, Mr. M. J. Patel, about three years ago, the billiard table had become their property, and 20 per cent. of its value had been taken to the depreciation account, and, owing to this, the working account for the year showed a small loss. During the year electric ceiling fans were installed and these were greatly appreciated by the members.

The thanks of the Club were voted to Mr. F. P. Shroff, who resigned the Presidency of the Club about two months ago, for the great interest he had taken in its welfare from its initiation years ago; to Mr. H. C. Umrigar, the Hon. Secretary, for his untiring zeal and devotion; and to Mr. N. J. Karanjia, for his useful gift of the fans.

The new Committee appointed was as under:—Messrs. K. D. Mistry (President), H. C. Umrigar (Hon. Secy.), Dady M. Langrana and N. J. Karanjia.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

German Socialists and the War.

Socialist posters declaring "We want peace! Down with the Kaiser!" have appeared on the walls of Berlin.

The witness declared that he had himself helped at the disinterment of the two last mentioned, who were afterwards buried in the parish cemetery.

The village of Bethy, near Turnhout, has been the scene of havoc and shooting by 17 German horsemen, who went through the village on the morning of August 22nd. A young girl of 15 has been shot.

Facts more frightful still, if it be possible, have been committed by the German troops following the defeat which they have suffered at the hands of the Belgian Army before Malines. The town of Louvain, with its artistic and scientific treasures, has not been spared. New reports will reach you in a short time.

Le President:—

(84) COOREMAN.

Les Secretaires:—

(84) CHEV. ERNST DE BUNB.

WYCK.

Les Membres:—

(84) OTTE GOBLET D'ALVIELLA.

RYCKMANS, STRAUSS, VAN CUTSEM.

A monsieur le Ministre de la Justice, Anvers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TO-MORROW,
the 31st October, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines,
etc.,

comprising:—
Champagne:—
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.
DUC de MONTFORT.
MATHEUS MULLER "Extra"
Ciel et—
CHAT LATOUR.
CHAT BRANE-CANTENAC.
CHAT MAUVEZIN.
FOUILLOU.
MEDOC.

Hock:—
HOCHHEIMER, ERBACHER.
WILTINGER, REILER.
MEHRINGER, BOCKSTEINER.
AUSLUSE, CANZEMER.
ZUCKERBERG, WEHLNER.
ROSENBERG.

Burgundy:—
CHAMBERTIN.
MACON.

also
HAUT SAUTERNE, CHAT.
YQUEM, VERMOUTH, BOLS.
LIQUEURS.

and
35 cases "De Villiers" Champagne.

25 cases John Begg's Whisky.
A Quantity of Cigars,
comprising:—

PERFECTOS, REINA VICTORIA, LONDRES, HIGH LIFE, VERA CRUZ.

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from L. Bois-serre Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 2nd November, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Residence "Ahmet Villa" No. 43 Robinson Road.

The whole of his Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Teak extens on dining Table & Chairs, Teak Marble Top Sideboards and Dinner Waggon with bevelled Mirrors, Teak Hatstand, Tea Tables, Bookcases, Desks, leather covered Couch & Chairs, Ice Chest, Teak Flower Stands, Electric Table Fans, Teak Over-Mantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Brass Fenders, Carpets & Rugs, Pictures, Glass & Crockery Ware, etc., etc.

Fine Teak Double & Single Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Teak Marble Top Washstands & Toilet Tables, Toilet Sels, etc., etc.

Double & Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Bathroom & Pantry Requisites, etc., etc.

also
A Quantity of plants in pots.
On view from Sunday, 31st October 1914.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.
By order of the Mortgagees.
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on

THURSDAY,
the 12th day of November, 1914 at 3 p.m. at his sales room Duddell Street Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 118 and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 118 together with the messuages thereon respectively known as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East. Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$18.32 and \$51.32 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, 105 House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "GLEN" (Hayward-Hay's Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Don't forget after the Show Supper and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.
General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N., in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN, 50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

Gala Night Saturday, November 7th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS SOLD OUT.

PIT STALLS AT \$3 CAN NOW BE RESERVED.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS \$3.00

PIT \$2.00 (these seats can now be reserved).

Commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to holders of Advance Tickets on October 27th at 9 a.m.

General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
Commencing TUESDAY, 27th OCT.

THE GREAT DUNCAN

& his Splendid

NOVELTY COY.

Booking, Dress Circle only.

AT THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

POPULAR PRICES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday, 28th October.

The Great Comedy Picture

THE GAME OF LOVE & CHANCE

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 feet.

Also

PATHE'S WAR-GAZETTES.

Comprising a wonderful series of stirring events in the present great crisis—Length 1,500 feet.
Come and see for yourself.

NOTICES.



The most popular Virginia Cigarette sold in the Colony.

Price:—70 cents a tin.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast—Shiu	" 21
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 16
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lan	" 33
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 12
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head—Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart—Ngau Sam	" lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" lb. 22
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	" each 12
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" lb. 12
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" lb. 30
" Liver—Ngau Kon	" lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	" lb. 26
" Leg—Yeung Pei	" 26
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chidlings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	" per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	" lb. 14
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head—Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart—Chu Sam	" each 12
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" lb. 18
" Liver—Chu Kon	" lb. 30
" Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 20
" Leg—Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	" each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	" lb. 12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	" lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 22
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capone, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks—Ap	" 24
Doves—Pan Kai	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geece—Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 24
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kang	lb. 60
" Hen, " Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish—Man Yu	" 18
Crabs—Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish—Ti To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 23
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
Moray Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 24
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tan Lo	" 24
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Plaice—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kang	" 18
Roach—Chun Yu	" 12
Shark—Sha Yu	lb. 8
Salmon—Ma Yu	" 35
Skate—Fo Yu	" 10
Shrimps—Ho	" 24
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 32
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench—Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot—Oho How Yu	" 20
Turtle—small, fresh water—Kau Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yau	lb. 30
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 20
" (Hawaii)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 20
" Small—Hoi Tung	" 20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chia lb.	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chia	" 12
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	" 12
Carambola—Yeung To	" 12
Coconuts—Yo Tee	each 12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb. 6
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 8
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 6
" Sweet	" 10
Pears, (American)—in San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	" 12
Perimmons Large—Hung Tsz	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Pan Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	" lb. 3
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	" lb. 3
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	" lb. 12
Walnuts—Hop To	" lb. 12
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	" 12
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 12

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
Chenck	" 1
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mou Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	" 1
" Sprout—Ah Choi	" 8
" Long—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red—Hung Ke	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb. 12
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	" 12
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red—Hung Pa Chiu	" 18
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stalk, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—San Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	" 1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oh Ko	" 35
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okroes	lb. 12
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green—Shang Chong	" 8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	" 3
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	" 8
" American—Ka Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12
Sage—Tse So	" 12
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	" 8
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	" 5
Taro—Wu tau	" 6
Turnips Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow—Chit wa	" 4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	" 15
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams—Ta Shu	" 8
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	" 8
" Tau	" 8

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	Russia.
" " " "	France.
" " " "	Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.	Russia.
" " " "	Britain.
" " " "	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rates 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prosen; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and

Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sent by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guiswiller; in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian front. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and three destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romnoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Sarraue inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 329; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haeliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberthshoe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Iwaraska, and occupy Czernovitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that

Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 25.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Lind fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The

Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding; fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Liège, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontopores (Ender's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke

sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported; notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

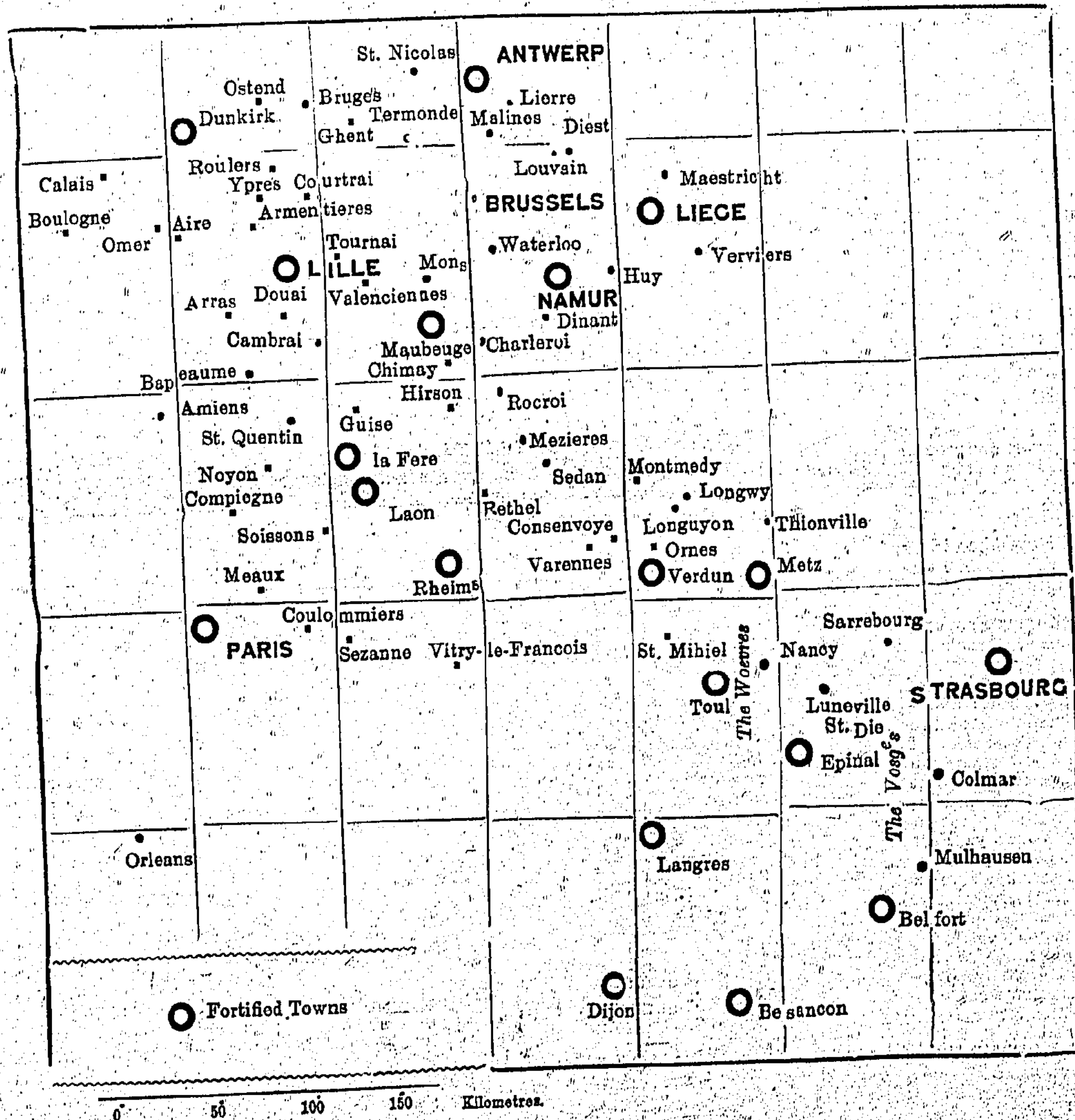
Oct. 24.—British destroyer Bidgeer sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lódz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies continue to make progress between Ypres and Reuliers and also in the Soissons region, while the French have driven the enemy over the frontier east of Nancy.

